The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

The Southern Programme on the Territorial Question Announced by Senator Gwin.

Incendiary Speeches of Messrs. Gartrell and Hickman in the House.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan 10.

The Senate was addressed to-day by Mr. GREEN, in reply to Mr. PUGH, and the impression prevailed that he would assail Senator DOUGLAS. This drew a great crowd to the galleries, as it was understood Mr. DOUGLAS would strike back. It proved, however, to be a mistake, as Mr. GREEN confined himself strictly to his argument, referring to Mr. DOUGLAS only so far as legitimate debate justified. During Mr. GREEN's speech Mr. DOUGLAS moved about the Chamber, apparently indifferent to what was passing. Several times he went out in answer to cards sent him, and frequently was engaged in earnest conversation with his brother Senators.

Mr. GREEN urged that Popular Sovereignty should be left to the Courts, and that differences in the Democratic Party ought to be healed. He said he would vote for Judge DOUGLAS, if he should be nominated at Charleston, though he would not indorse his opinions. Mr. GREEN will conclude his remarks to-morrow, in the line of argument already marked out.

The Senate confirmed to-day a large number of unimportant nominations. The nomination of Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, for the French mission, which was sent in by the President to-day, was not acted on.

Advices from Monterey, Matamoras and other places in Northern Mexico have been received. Gen. ZUAZUA and ARAMBERRI were about to start at the head of the Liberal troops from Nuevo Leon towards the interior. Gen. CARVAJAL left Matamoras on the 19th ult., commanding a brigade of the Constitutional forces. All the Constitutional forces under URAGA, GARAR, ZUAZUA and CARVAJAL are to be concentrated in the vicinity of San Luis Potosi, for the purpose of retaking it.

The Mexican Treaty will not be reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs for some days, as the Committee have called for all the correspondence with Mexico, which will be ordered to be printed.

The War Department is preparing for effective operations in the Spring against the Indians, who are now committing depredations on the Santa Fé mail route. Col. SUMNER's command will furnish the forces. Col. JOHNSON's Utah command is to be ordered into Arizona in the Spring.

Assistant-Surgeon RICHARD POTTS is ordered to take post at Fort Cobb, Indian country, to relieve Assistant-Surgeon C. F. ALEXANDER.

First Lieutenant T. A. WASHINGTON, Adjutant of the First Regiment of Infantry, is ordered to take charge of the regimental records at San Antonio, until the return thither of Major HEINTZELMAN, now commanding at Camp Verde.

Major McDOWELL, Assistant-Adjutant-General, is to be assigned to duty in the Department of Texas, and will leave here in a few days. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The City Council, apprehending that legislation in the Slave States against free negroes would have the effect of increasing the number of that class in Washington, took initiatory measures to prevent such immigration; but recent authoritative exposition of the City Charter shows that it gives no power of prohibition, and that legislation on that subject must be confined to prescribing in advance such reasonable terms and conditions of residence as may tend to repel the idle and disorderly.

The Senate confirmed all pending appointments, made during the recess of Congress, and ex-Senator BREESE as Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois.

Mr. GRUND's nomination as Consul to Havre is not definitely acted upon.

The bill introduced by Senator GWIN, yesterday, providing for the territorial government of Nevada, is the same as that reported in the last House of Representatives.

The United States Agricultural Society will commence their eighth annual meeting to-morrow in the Smithsonian Institution.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The attendance was full.

Several memorials and petitions were presented.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. PUGH's resolution coming up,

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke upon the proposition to give the election of Territorial officers to the people, designating it as revolutionary in character. The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, he said, was fraught with danger from beginning to end. When the advocates of Popular Sovereignty were pressed, they said they did not mean Popular Sovereignty, but Territorial Sovereignty. He (GREEN) regretted that the subject had ever been introduced to estrange those who ought to be united against a common foe, who was striking at the institutions of the South and endangering the existence of the Government. They should have first put the Ship of state on a smooth sea, and then they could have settled minor points of difference amongst themselves. But the subject had been brought forward by the Senator from Illinois, (DOUGLAS,) in essay after essay, and by the Senator from Ohio, (PUGH,) in a labored speech, and the question had to be met. Up to the close of the last session, Mr. DOUGLAS did not contend for the sovereignty of a Territorial Legislature, nor did he do so in his Freeport speech, when he was hard pressed by his able adversary; but in his *Harpers'-Magazine* article, he had claimed the same power for a Territory as is possessed by a sovereign State. Mr. GREEN then proceeded to show that the acts of a Territory are subject to the supervision of Congress, and consequently that it possessed no sovereignty, but derived all its powers from Congress. He went into a history of the legislation on the subject, reviewed the Dred Scott decision, and quoted from former speeches of Mr. DOUGLAS, to show the inconsistency of his present position. In 1856 it was candidly admitted by the Democrats that there was a difference of opinion between the sections, but all agreed to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. He wished, therefore, these issues about Squatter Sovereignty hushed up, and the Dred Scott decision accepted as the final settlement, so that an agitating question could be removed from Congress. He continued his argument to show that a Territory had no sovereignty, and that Congress had the power to institute Territorial Governments and revise their acts. He read extracts to show that the Senators from Ohio and Illinois, (PUGH and DOUGLAS) had admitted the power of Congress over the Territories. His speech was a close legal argument to sustain his positions. In the course of his remarks he said that he believed the Senator from Ohio had said that the first application of the principle of Popular Sovereignty was in the case of California.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,)—The Senator is mistaken. The action of the thirteen colonies was the first assertion of the principle.

Mr. GREEN—That's a revolution to which I am opposed under this Government. It is the introduction of the same kind of revolution as that inaugurated upon Bunker's Hill, which, glorious as it was, was a revolution in the eyes of the world. He then took the ground that the right to hold slaves as property was national, and the prohibition of Slavery local. Slavery was general when this Government was formed and had been prohibited since by the acts of local Legislatures. The right to hold slaves on board a United States ship was acknowledged to be perfect and complete, on the principle that the vessel is a part of the public domain; and on the same principle Slavery is entitled to protection in the Territories, which are a part of the actual domain. He would ask no more protection for Slavery than for any other property. If the Territories could not be trusted he was in favor of revoking all their powers.

The subject was postponed, without Mr. GREEN's concluding his remarks, until to-morrow, and the Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said that no blame could attach to the Democrats for non-organization. The scenes enacted here are but the beginning of the "irrepressible conflict" of which they heard so much—a conflict between opposing forces—a conflict between the North and South. If war is to be waged on fifteen States of this Union; if they are to be denied the solemn guarantees of the Constitution; if the property of the South is to be taken and its surrender refused; if the principles of the Republican Party are still to be maintained and their purposes accomplished; if the South by Congressional or other contrivance are by unfriendly legislation to be deprived of full participation in the common territories belonging to the people of the United States, he for one was free to confess that the House had better not organize. If you Republicans, he said, are determined to continue your aggressions, as you propose to do, on our rights; if you will not stay your hand; if you are determined that this conflict shall come, then I warn you and those whom you represent, to beware the dangerous ground on which you stand. The South must have their full measure of Constitutional rights—nothing else will do. They will enforce the demand to be treated as political equals—otherwise the Union will be divided into as many parts as there are stars on the National banner. He proceeded to show first, what rights the Southern people enjoy as to Slavery; second that these rights, so clear, sacred and high, are not only threatened, but boldly, daringly and willfully assailed by the Republican Party. He would announce the solemn truth, disagreeable as it might be to his constituents, and to those of many others, that if this aggression continues the people of the South will be compelled by every principle of justice, honor and self-preservation, to disrupt every tie of the Union—peaceably if they can; forcibly if they must.

A MEMBER—What is that?

Mr. GARTRELL—The gentleman asks me to repeat that. I say this and I want him to send it home to his people: tell them, that a representative of a law-abiding, patriotic Southern constituency declares that if the principles of the Republican Party be carried into effect, and if your assaults and insults upon our rights and our honor, do not cease, we, the people of the South will be compelled, by every principle of honor of equality and of self-preservation, to dissolve every tie which binds us to the Union, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. [Vigorous applause from the Democratic benches.] The South, he said, claimed that Congress has no power over Slavery in the States, Territories or in the District of Columbia, that the Constitution guaranteed the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; that Slave States shall be admitted into the Union in future as in the past; that justice to the master and humanity to the slave imperiously require the expansion and perpetuation of Slavery, and that the South has a right to go with their slaves into all the territories of the United States; and when there to be as fully protected in the enjoyment of their rights as the Northern man is protected with his personal property, and that none of the territories now acquired, or hereafter to be acquired, shall be devoted exclusively to free labor. At the formation of the Federal Constitution, Slavery existed in all the States except one, and it was intended by the Constitution that slave-property should be protected by the Government like other chattel property. Without such an understanding the Union could not have been formed and be maintained, and the Southern people unanimously maintained that property in slaves was guaranteed full and ample protection in all the Territories of the Union. He quoted from various legal decisions on the subject of Slavery, in support of his views, and argued that even if the Courts should refuse to afford prompt remedies, then it would be the duty of Congress to afford ample protection for Slavery in the Territories by full and complete Congressional legislation.

A REPUBLICAN MEMBER—Are those the sentiments of the Cincinnati platform?

Mr. GARTRELL said he regarded them as the true doctrine, but that he was not here to expound platforms. He would meet the gentleman on the stump.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania—I will state precisely what I meant by that remark. I meant that when the time shall come, if it shall come, when dissolution of this Union shall be persisted in by people of any States, or by people of many States of the South, there will be formed at that time, at the North, a settled determination to prevent dissolution at all cost and at every sacrifice. That is what I mean in the first place; and I will say further, for I find this has been the harp of a thousand strings for gentlemen, that what I meant when I referred to the 18 millions of the North was this: we, of the North, have eighteen millions and all the arts to assist us. We are nursed to industry, and can make more arms and ammunition in ninety days than the South can buy, and more men will enroll themselves under our banner of the Constitution and the Union than the South can raise by conscription. You need not congratulate yourselves on the idea that the North is divided on the maintainance of the Union, for there not a non-democratic representative on this floor who coincides in the opinion of the gentleman from Georgia that the election of a Republican, or any other man legally and constitutionally to the Presidential chair would, *ipso facto*, cause of dissolution of the Union unless Northern men go to that extent, and say the people back them in it. I am justified in saying that there is to-day an individual North in favor of the Union and the Constitution, and that at all costs and at every hazard, "the Union must and shall be preserved." [Vociferous applause on the Republican side, and in the galleries.]

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) assured the gentleman from Georgia that if he would come to his District, he would agree to stump it with him fairly, and asked if he would reciprocate that offer, and give him a fair hearing in Georgia?

Mr. GARTRELL—Certainly I would; but I shall have to put you upon your good behavior. [Laughter.] He would ask no guarantees, and claim none.

Mr. STANTON had read of acts towards Northern men at the South which looked a little like discourtesy. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARTRELL said he would hear of others as long as they continued to send men to circulate incendiary doctrines, and preach murder and rapine. When he came among them he must not disturb their peace. Southern men would not go North to disturb domestic relations there—not even their free-love societies. When did a Southern man, or any number of Southern men, combine for any such purposes? Echo answered, When? [Laughter.]

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) during his speech, asked Mr. GARTRELL whether, if the doctrine of Judge DOUGLAS as to Slavery be acted on in the territories, he would therefore claim the right to recede from the Union.

Mr. GARTRELL wished to know whether Mr. HASKIN was the champion and expounder of Republican doctrines.

Mr. GARTRELL supposed that Northern men were more sensitive on the subject of polygamy than the South, but when they classed Slavery with that crime, he repelled it as an insult and an aggression. If they dared assail that institution, the South would defend it at every hazard. Mr. SEWARD had said Slavery must be abolished, and added: "And you and I must do it." This was proposing to interfere directly after the manner of JOHN BROWN. Senator WADE, of Ohio, had declared that there was no union between the North and the South, and Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, had declared that he would resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave law by calling out the militia.

Mr. STANTON said it was a Democratic slander which had been authoritatively contradicted.

Mr. COX said the charge was sustained by affidavits.

Mr. GARTRELL—The contradiction is sufficient for me.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.)—If Gov. DENNISON had made such a statement, would it have defeated him?

Mr. STANTON—It would have lost him thousands of votes.

ANOTHER MEMBER, from Ohio, said—If the story had been believed, Gov. DENNISON could not have received five hundred votes in his district.

Mr. HASKIN said he was not. On the contrary, he was an antagonist to the Republican doctrine of intervention in the Territories for the prevention of Slavery, as he was to the new-fangled Southern doctrine of intervention for the protection of Slavery.

Mr. GARTRELL replied, that was a judicial question for the Courts. So far as his opinion went, however, he denied utterly, unconditionally and unqualifiedly, the right of the people of any Territory, by unfriendly legislation or taxation, or in any other way, to deprive the South of their right to property in the Territories, which have no attributes of sovereignty.

Mr. HASKIN wished to know if that is to be inserted as a new plank at the Charleston Convention.

Mr. GARTRELL replied—If you want to know what we will do you can make your arrangements to be present there, provided you come as a Democrat, but if you come as a Republican we will simply rule you out. [Laughter.]

Mr. HASKIN thought Mr. GARTRELL's judgment upon him was unfair. He had said he agreed with neither the Republicans nor Southern men as to the prevention or protection of Slavery in the Territories. He wanted to know if Mr. GARTRELL did not vote for MAYNARD and BOTELER for Speaker.

Mr. GARTRELL replied he did. He wanted no better evidence of Mr. HASKIN's Republicanism than that he voted for Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. HASKIN said if voting for Mr. SHERMAN made him a Republican, on the same principle Mr. GARTRELL must be an American.

Mr. GARTRELL replied that as that opinion had already been exploded, it was not necessary to waste the time of the country in expending further time upon it.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) occupying a position outside of any party, explained how it was that a man voting for the Republican nominee thereby became a Republican.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecomp. Dem.,) explaining, said that the Northern Democracy were true to the Union, and would not permit it to be dissolved if a Republican were elected President, according to the forms of the Constitution.

Mr. HASKIN wished to know whether Mr. GARTRELL would vote for the admission of Kansas, notwithstanding the English bill.

Mr. GARTRELL—That is *de hors* the record. My position shall be fully known some other time. He maintained that the States have a right to retire peaceably from the Union any time without condition or restriction.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecomp. Dem.,) explained his former remarks. If the time ever comes when disunion is persisted in by the people of any or many States, there will be found a settled determination in the North, to prevent disunion at every sacrifice. He had said the North have eighteen millions of freemen. With all the arts and industry, it could make more arms and ammunition in ninety days than the South could buy, and more men would voluntarily enlist under the banner of the Constitution and Union than the South could raise by conscription. That was what he meant. Gentlemen seemed to congratulate themselves that there is a divided North. What Northern Democratic Representative coincides in the opinion expressed by Mr. GARTRELL, that the election of a Republican President, though constitutionally put in the Presidential chair, is *ipso facto* cause of secession. If this was demanded, he said there was an undivided North in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution at all cost and every hazard. The Union must and will be maintained.

Mr. GARTRELL replied that this singing songs to the Union has been stereotyped, and the claquers in the galleries applaud them only for the sake of the spoils. You may clap while your liberties are being swept away by a sectional party. [Applause.] The gentleman from Pennsylvania had added insult to injury when he said the North have eighteen millions of people, and can make more arms in ninety days than the South can buy. Why, the proceeds of one cotton crop in Georgia would buy the whole of Pennsylvania. [Laughter and applause.] He was for the Union with the Constitution. The Republicans are against the Union because they are against the Constitution. He asked Mr. HICKMAN whether, if the Republican Party succeed in electing a sectional President, and secured a majority in both Houses, and they abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, abolish the Slave-trade between the States, prohibit the introduction of Slavery in the Territories, and prevent the admission of any Slave State into the Union, and the South in consequence of these things secedes from the Confederacy, would you be willing to head a Northern regiment against the South, or to advise coercion?

Mr. HICKMAN replied that he believed the proper place to redress all grievances, whether real or imaginary, was in, not outside, the Union. He thought this was especially the forum for the South.

Mr. GARTRELL, in the course of his reply, said when Mr. HICKMAN and his friends come to the South the people there would be prepared to receive them. Every plowshare would be beaten into a sword, and even the negroes would put to flight the Northern mercenaries. They scorn your interference, and scout you as Abolitionists.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) alluded to the fact that they had been more than five weeks voting, and had accomplished nothing. Two hours to-day had been occupied by Mr. GARTRELL. He was satisfied that if they should proceed to vote to-day it would not result in an election. Therefore he thought it more important that they should establish a rule to govern the House in the future. There could be nothing but evil from the spirit of this debate, the effect being to alienate members on this floor, and sow the seeds of bitterness and unfriendly feeling, and more than this, reach the whole length and breadth of the land, and inflame sectional agitation both South and North. As to Mr. CLARK's resolution, declaring that no man who recommended the circulation of the compendium of HELPER's book is fit to be Speaker, he thought its introduction unnecessary and offensive, for no member has a right to ask questions on a resolution of this character.

Mr. LEAKE wanted to know whether any man who indorsed a book counseling violence and murder was fit to be Speaker? Southern gentlemen thought this the first step towards a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. EDWARDS condemned that resolution. It was an abstraction, and therefore the debate was predicated on an abstraction. Mr. SHERMAN had exonerated himself from the charge of having indorsed such sentiments.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) admitted to the fact that at the commencement of the Thirty-fourth Congress, a resolution was introduced preliminary to the election of a Speaker, condemning the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and asserting that it ought to be reëstablished. This resolution was forced on the House by the Republican friends of the candidate for Speaker.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) asked Mr. EDWARDS whether he would, under any circumstances, vote for a candidate for Speaker who entertained in his heart the sentiments of intolerance and proscription which were indicated in the extracts read from the Helper book.

Mr. EDWARDS replied that in a private conversation with the gentleman he might say what he would or would not do, but as a member here he would not respond to the interrogatory.

Mr. CLARK thought, the act of indorsement was nothing more than an act of reckless partisanship, but he wanted to know from Mr. EDWARDS whether a gentleman who in his heart entertains sentiments of intolerance and proscription ought to be Speaker?

Mr. EDWARDS replied, saying his constituents knew his views. In reply to Mr. HOUSTON he remarked that if any resolutions were introduced in the Thirty-fourth Congress for governing the votes of members, he did not subscribe to such a proceeding.

Mr. MORRIS of Pennsylvania, (Independent) said if he had believed that Mr. SHERMAN entertained such sentiments as the Helper book inculcates, he never would have voted for him. It was because he knew Mr. SHERMAN regarded with the utmost horror encouragement to servile insurrection and deprecated the disturbance of the present state of society, that he voted for him.

Mr. LEAKE asked whether Mr. SHERMAN, when he signed the recommendation, did not think he was doing that which was in the nature of interfering with Slavery? Did and does the gentleman not know that the book was designed to operate on Slavery where Slavery exists?

Mr. MORRIS would simply reply that he did not know what were the aims or intentions of Mr. SHERMAN in giving his assent to the preparation and circulation of the compendium of Helper's book. Mr. SHERMAN had confided in the discretion of the Committee, and the Committee relied more on HELPER than on their own discretion. When Mr. CLARK's resolution shall be withdrawn, Mr. SHERMAN will be ready to answer frankly, and express his opinion of the book.

Mr. EDWARDS resumed. He would not give his support to any man unless he stands clear of crime, and has an unblemished reputation. He offered a resolution that, after to-day, until the election of a Speaker, the House will proceed to vote at one o'clock, and vote three times in succession; and that if any member has possession of the floor, he shall surrender it for that purpose.

Cries of "Good" from the Republican side, and objections interposed on the Democratic side.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) replied to his colleague, (Mr. STOKES,) and commented in disapprobation on the course of the South Americans, and defended the Democrats from the charge of sectionalism.

Mr. LEAKE, during some explanations, claimed that Virginia has the right to secede from the Union. This, he said, was defensive, and not aggressive. He was applauded by the Southern men. Adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE HOUSE FROM THE GALLERY—THE SOUTHERN CAUCUS—THE VOTE FOR HAMILTON—PRIVILEGES OF REPORTERS AND CORRESPONDENTS, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9, 1860.

After an absence of a fortnight, I find the House of Representatives in much the same state as it stood on Christmas Eve—with the difference, perhaps, that the uncombined National elements have become more obstinate in the resolve to demand supremacy for their several organizations. The Conference Committee appointed last Saturday, on motion of WARREN WINSLOW, held a protracted and heated session yesterday, but separated without having arrived at any conclusion, except a general understanding to resist the adoption of the plurality rule while SHERMAN remains the Republican candidate; and a sort of half-agreement to the effect that no one who had knowingly indorsed HELPER's book could be regarded as a fit candidate for the Speakership.

This is an amendment by the word "knowingly" on the original resolution of JOHN B. CLARK, of Missouri, and is certainly an improvement on the sweeping denunciation of that gentleman's proposition. If finally adopted by the adjourned Conference Committee, it will of course have a tendency to injure SHERMAN; but as sixty-five Republican Senators and Representatives are all passengers in the same boat, it can hardly be expected that the present and past Republican candidate for Speaker will be abandoned without a struggle—long, difficult and disastrous.

The vote for ANDREW JACKSON HAMILTON, of Texas, given last Saturday, and to be repeated to-day, is the first decisive indication we have had that an immense majority of the National men on the floor no longer consider full friendship and fellowship with Judge DOUGLAS a bar to party promotion. HAMILTON is a new member, with but very little of a public record as yet; but what little he has that has reached us here, is all of the Anti-Lecompton complexion. He was put in nomination at the solicitation of Judge DOUGLAS, who was upon the floor last Saturday; and his first vote reaching to 89 under these circumstances, is a fact with significance which cannot be overlooked.

This morning there are rumors that HAMILTON will be elected to-day—but while all the galleries say so, no working politician on the floor can give figures which will produce this result. It is true that on last Saturday JETER R. RIGGS and JOHN G. DAVIS voted for him, but HORACE F. CLARK and GARNETT B. ADRAIN again cast away their votes on JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of Albany. The Conference Committee yesterday altered nothing—probably leaving all the participants more "sot in their ways," as Deacon HEMPHILL used to say of impenitent sinners; and without the votes of these two Anti-Lecompton men, it would be hard to cypher out how HAMILTON can be elected.

The clergyman of the day having read prayers at noon, and the Clerk having recited last Saturday's proceedings in due form, LUCIUS J. GARTRELL, of Georgia, rose and obtained the floor; but finally gave way to a motion made by WARREN WINSLOW for an immediate call of the roll and vote for Speaker, Mr. WINSLOW being in sole command on the Democratic side to-day, in consequence of JOHN COCHRANE's illness.

Mr. GARTRELL, who sits uneasily on his sofa while the roll is being called, as if the speech within him were fermenting, is a youngish, full-faced man of about middle height, with long brown hair, shaved and florid cheeks, a forehead very full and round, but without any traces of distinction, a sharp nose, small mouth, with pouting lips, well-arched eyebrows and prominent eyes, a little uncertain in color. He has what may be called a medium likeness between two exceedingly dissimilar men—resembling, so to speak, what HORACE F. CLARK might be after a fortnight's total fast, and also what ROGER A. PRYOR might become after four or five months feeding on English roast beef and London stout. The features are those of CLARK, but less rounded and more calm; the expression is somewhat that of PRYOR, but with a less keen intellectuality shining out through its lineaments. Mr. GARTRELL is said to be a lawyer of moderate celebrity in his own State, and to the circumstance that he has the floor and designs to speak, the old members on both sides of the House appear serenely resigned. There would appear no enthusiasm to hear him, but neither is there any sign of prayer that the bitterness of this cup might pass away from them. That he has the floor is inevitable, and the philosophy of experience teaches resignation.

The roll-call being ended, and previous to the actual vote, WM. SMITH, of Virginia, described in a previous letter, rose to a personal explanation, and reproduced the ghost of his Christmas egg-nogg. He wished it to be understood—as indeed everybody who knows him is aware—that he is habitually a temperate man; and that, though he may sip a glass of egg-nogg when sent to him by a lady, as was the historical alcoholic compound in question, yet that as a general rule he never touches spiritous liquors, and has not tasted a social glass of Monongahela and water for the past five-and-forty years. This point disposed of, and the Clerk being gravely called upon to read, and reading an extract from some little Virginian *Gazette*, indorsing Mr. SMITH's sobriety, Mr. SMITH then felt sufficiently reëstablished on the platform of moral right to undertake a lecture to the Reporters in this gallery on the style in which, as patriotic penmen, they should pursue their calling.

Mr. SMITH charged the reporters as a body—at least charged many of them, and made no specific exceptions—with a desire to place the House of Representatives in a ridiculous light before the country; whereas, according to Mr. SMITH's notions of journalism, we up here should "labor to present the members in the best possible aspect." Now, on this point, and as a party in interest, it may be proper to say a few words.

The task of reporting—not the mere words let fall in Congress, which is chiefly a mechanical labor—but that of reproducing the temper which reigns in the House, and the peculiarities of the various members as necessary points in attaching proper weight to their opinions,—*this* duty is one very difficult, and requiring not only large experience, but also much better facilities than are at present afforded to the Press. Let the next Speaker so arrange matters as to give a certain number of seats on the floor to certain newspaper correspondents in each State; and let the men admitted to this privilege be only those who come here as the accredited representatives of journals having a certain circulation. These provisions would probably go far to improve the average of correspondence from this city; and as the stenographic reporters of the *Globe* are already on the floor there certainly would appear no valid objection to this innovation on the ground of dignity. In the corners of the hall to the right and left of the Clerk's chair, there would be ample room for two railed inclosures, capable of accommodating fifteen or twenty correspondents in each; and this would be fully as many as could qualify under the restrictions named above. This would attach recognition and responsibility to every letter, and would greatly aid in securing an average of abler men than are at present employed in this gallery.

But while making these suggestions, it is not at all conceded that the strictures of Mr. SMITH are well founded as a general rule. The letter-writers of the Reporters' Gallery do much towards making the fame of Congress; and there are thousands of the non-political class in every district who will read a racy personal letter with avidity, while turning away with a shrug from the full report, or still dryer "skeleton," of speeches actually delivered. This being the case, the question then comes up, shall correspondents give their actual impressions faithfully—of course, within the limits of decorum; or shall their dictionary of adjectives be wholly compiled from those of an ornamental, complimentary and puff-elaborate character? If the latter horn of this dilemma be adopted, how much per line will the members pay for their verbal fresco-work—mosaic puffery so much a stick-full, and treble-gilt with amber rose-colored illuminations, a treble price?

There are of course limits, it is felt, which no gentleman should transcend in speaking of public characters. No private knowledge should be maliciously used to injure or wound the feeling of any man who stands on the floor of Congress; but while correspondents confine themselves to narrations of fact, and descriptions void of any intentional offence, is it not both the duty and interest of members to aid them in their work—bear temperately any annoyance the result of casual error, and give such information as may best conduce to placing the true condition of all public questions before the country? This is only one feature in that "chaos of journalism" which CARLYLE so frequently deplores, and which the spirit of the age demands to have organized and placed on a better footing; but it is a feature made very prominent here at present, and these remarks are thrown out for what they may be worth—partly to call attention to an evil, and partly to fill up time while the House below goes on with its second ballot.

That nine days' wonder, the difficulty between Messrs. BRANCH and GROW, is now quietly inurned, and nothing is left but for the partisans on both sides to write their various epitaphs over the still-born duel. Mr. GROW's pen-and-ink photograph having already appeared in your columns, it will be only fair to place his opponent in the same gallery. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN BRANCH, then, be it known, is a stalwart and comely son of North Carolina, about 37 or 39 years of age, with a full oval face, regular and handsome features, dark sleek hair, thin on top of the head, and curling in around the sides and back; a gray chin-beard, large but not very striking forehead; a complexion indicating good habits and robust health; hazel-gray eyes, a mouth neither voluptuous nor cynical, and on the whole an expression of mingled courtesy and nerve, very pleasant and sedate to look upon. Extremely cordial but firm in manner, he is about the last man one would imagine mixed up in a personal collision—his full, smooth face giving no signs of irritability, and his voice being of that unruffled texture which seldom is called to endure the strain of passion. As to the merits of the case, so far as what is called "the Code" reaches, it is the universal feeling here, among the disciples of weapon-law, that Mr. BRANCH stands sound on the record, and that Mr. GROW has not toed the mark. When challenged under somewhat similar circumstances, Senator WILSON, it will be recollected, reiterated in his reply the language for which he was called to account, and then stated his willingness to defend himself *for* that language whenever assaulted; while Mr. GROW, in his answer, makes no reference whatever to the practical cause of offence, but goes on with a generality about defending his "personal rights," while at the same time taking care to call attention to the laws against street-assault in the District of Columbia, which are of the most stringent and serious nature. Under these facts, the disciples of weapon-law utterly condemn Mr. GROW, and even many of his own friends think him not wise to court further publicity. Such is one side of the story, and no other side to it has yet reached me.

The second ballot is over, and still Mr. GARTRELL has to gulp down his bubbling eloquence, a third vote being moved by the relentless WINSLOW, who, to clench the matter, moves "the previous question," before sitting down after the original motion. These quoted words have, of course, the effect of cutting off debate, and it is now clear that the Georgian delegate will have to cork down his effervescing rhetoric until to-morrow. There has been no talk yet as to the proposed amendment to Missouri CLARK's original proposition against the indorsers of the *Impending Crisis*; and while the tellers call the yeas and nays, Mr. CLARK may as well be etched.

JOHN B. CLARK, of Missouri, is a large-boned, tall, and well-built man, with thick dark hair of the straight kind, a large square face, deeply channeled and engraved, dark eyes of the common calibre, set under a rather striking frontal-ridge of the perceptive faculties, dark whiskers shaved back to the edge of the jawbones, and a general expression over the whole of rather a dismal temperament. Often he looks as if mentally sick and sour—out of sorts with the times, and in a very despairing condition about our national experiment of self-government. Those who have ever seen Judge SUTHERLAND, of your City, on the Bench, will have a pretty correct picture of the spirit in CLARK's face; but both gentlemen, it is to be hoped and believed, are much more jolly than they look, and both certainly have troops of friends who wish them well, and seem to find in them more cheerful temperaments than their facial peculiarities would lead one to suppose.

The third ballot has just ended, and thereupon the House adjourns without a single speech. The members seize their coats and rush out like a pack of school-boys just released for the day from the tyranny of some exacting pedagogue. The galleries, too, unusually thronged as they have been, disgorge their contents into the tesselated lobbies; and the splendid staircases of colored and variegated marbles become a species of cabool-pass, in which contending currents of moire antiques and embroidered silks are bent on testing the endurance of those hoops which give a basis to modern beauty.

Meantime, before closing this letter, it may be mentioned that—all reports to the contrary, notwithstanding—Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE is now almost universally regarded in the inner circles, as the designed successor (by the Administration,) of our present beloved and illustrious President. Mr. BUCHANAN himself is not in the strict sense a candidate; but there might be circumstances of public ruin, in which his patriotism would come to his aid, and enable him to bear the honor and onerous duties of renomination. But the contingency under which this sacrifice could legitimately be demanded not being immediately obvious, Mr. B. is under the conviction that the next best thing he can do is to promote the fortunes of his second in command—the Vice-President. It is said, and seems to strengthen this hypothesis, that the speech made by BRECKINRIDGE at Frankfort was designed as the first overt intimation of this grand and really magnificent policy. People point to the curious harmony between that speech and the views contained in the President's last message—at that time not published; and such friends of Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE as Col. PETER G. WASHINGTON and CHARLES EAMES are in a state of trepidation and excitement not easily to be appeased. Time—time—time will settle all things; and to that, this issue must be left. It is now within two minutes of mail hour, the House having adjourned at 2½ P. M., and this letter must close.

Very obediently, NOBODY.

Capture of a Slaver.

INHUMAN CONDUCT OF THE SLAVER'S CREW.

On the 22d September, as H. M. S. *Spitfire* was steaming to windward, a brigantine, suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade, was met off Aghway, Bight Benin, running to leeward, which shortly afterwards anchored at Whydah, a noted slave depôt, at which place her Majesty's ship *Spitfire* likewise anchored. For three days the suspected vessel remained there, pretending to discharge plank and other cargo. On Sunday forenoon, Sept. 25, the weather being thick and squally, the brigantine left Whydah, and ran to leeward. Desiring not to lose sight of her the *Spitfire* steamed in the same direction that afternoon, and Lieut. CHAPMAN, having ascertained that she was not anchored at Jackin, to which place the brigantine was said to have been bound, proceeded in chase, and came up with her working off the land, on a wind, at 10 P. M. No satisfactory answer being returned when hailed, she was boarded, and proved to be the suspected vessel. The boarding officers returned apparently satisfied with the result, and with the account given by the person representing himself as the master of the vessel. Notwithstanding all this, doubt as to her honesty remained in Lieut. CHAPMAN's mind, and there being almost a calm, he decided on steaming back to Jackin, to learn some particulars of her having been off that place, which is a noted slave station. Having ascertained early next morning that a vessel had shipped slaves there the previous afternoon, he proceeded again in chase of the brigantine, and came up with her at 10 A. M., Sept. 26. Lieut. CHAPMAN boarded in person, and not being satisfied with the answers given by the person supposed to be the master of the vessel, who said that he had no papers, directed the hatches to be opened, whence issued immediately the frantic cries of stifling hundreds of wretched human beings, who were huddled together in heaps, naked, regardless of sex or age. At the same time two or three of the crew leaped out of the hold, naked to the waist, and begrimed with the blood of the wretched blacks, whom they cruelly lashed into keeping silence, looking in every respect perfect demons. The flag that she unwarrantably had laid claim to was hauled down by one of her own crew, and the British run up, amidst the hearty cheers and joyful shouts of the rescued Africans. The vessel was found to contain 500 slaves, and was taken in tow to Whydah, and dispatched to Sierra Leone, with the slaves all healthy, for adjudication in the Prize Court at that place.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Anti-Slavery Convention in Buffalo.

RABID DISUNION RESOLUTIONS UNDER DISCUSSION

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

An Anti-Slavery Convention is now in progress in this city. PARKER PILLSBURY, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, A. M. POWELL, and other leading Abolitionists, are in attendance. The resolutions are characteristic, embracing the following ideas: American Slavery is the sum of all villanies, a combination of all cruelties and crimes, robbery, piracy, adultery, murder, and whatever else is impure, unholy and accursed. Slaveholders have no right to life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness, and should be regarded as criminals and outlaws, and be compelled to release their prey. Our union with such slaveholders is also a sin and a crime. The least threat of disunion from the South should have been hailed with joy by all the friends of the enslaved. The Governments of the Slave States are but organized bands of thieves and robbers, living by plunder and piracy on the avails of unpaid toil. And finally, it is the duty of Senators and Representatives from Non-Slaveholding States to return to their constituencies, and take measures for the foundation of a Northern Confederacy that should be indeed free, and an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. The resolutions are to be discussed to-morrow, and will, of course, be adopted. The Convention will then adjourn.

Organization of the Legislature of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized. In the Senate the following were the elections: C. L. C. GIFFORD, of Essex, President; Col. RAFFERTY, of Huntington, Secretary; B. K. McCLURG, of Mercer, Assistant-Secretary; WM. H. VAN NORTWICK, of Burlington, Engrossing Clerk; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. CAGILL. All these gentlemen are Democrats.

In the House, a motion was made to exclude Mr. JOHNSON, of Passaic, from being sworn, on the ground of having been convicted of conspiracy. This was alleged to be a constitutional ground. The Clerk refused to allow all the motions made on the subject, and swore in Mr. JOHNSON, under protest.

Mr. A. H. PATTERSON, of Monmouth, was elected Speaker, and D. D. BLAUVELT, of Essex, Clerk. They are Democrats. E. A. ACTON, (Am.,) was elected Engrossing Clerk; WM. H. RHODES, (Am.,) Assistant Engrossing Clerk, and JOHN G. HOAGLAND, (Am.,) Doorkeeper. The Americans voted with the Democrats, and for this received the minor offices.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The Democratic State Convention met yesterday. DAVID MERRIWEATHER was elected Chairman. Every County was fully represented. The following delegates were elected to the Charleston Convention: Messrs. R. K. Williams, G. A. Caldwell, John C. Mason, D. P. White.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a majority and minority report. Both indorse the Dred Scott decision.

The majority report declares that JAMES GUTHRIE is the choice of Kentucky, as the nominee for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention. The report also indorses the BUCHANAN Administration and the minority report declares for Judge DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty doctrines, and deprecates the application to Congress for legislation in favor of Slavery.

Fire in Duncannon, Penn.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE NAIL FACTORY.

DUNCANNON, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The extensive nail factory owned and conducted by Messrs. FISHER, MORGAN & Co., of Philadelphia, at Duncannon, fifteen miles above Harrisburgh, was destroyed by fire last night. The main building, containing sixty machines, is a total wreck, and three hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The loss is about $25,000, and is fully covered by insurance in Philadelphia. The water-wheels, dam and the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge are all safe.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Capital Stock	$35,931,700
Loans and Discounts	60,041,000
Specie	4,516,000
Due from other Banks	7,152,000
Due to other Banks	7,524,000
Deposits	18,269,000
Circulation	7,488,700

Extensive Robbery.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. C. A. WHITHERS, Superintendent of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, had his overcoat stolen from the Capitol House, last night. It contained six drafts for $5,000 each.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

CHARLES ELLIS, President of the Howard Bank of this city, died yesterday, at his residence in Roxbury.

TRUE F. YOUNG, an old offender, has been arrested in this city, for passing counterfeit fives on the Conway Bank of Massachusetts, and on the Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven, Conn.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The Democratic County Convention met to-day, and elected R. J. HOLDEMAN, and GEORGE BOWMAN delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support the Hon. JACOB FRY, of Montgomery County, for Governor.

The Cortinas Disturbances.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The Charleston *Courier's* special New-Orleans correspondent is advised from Galveston, that Gov. HOUSTON has appointed two Commissioners to proceed to Brownsville and investigate the origin of the Cortinas disturbances.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Jan. 10.

A triangular contest for the vacancy in the Legislature is going on. WOODS (Southern Rights Opposition) is largely ahead in the city, and will probably be elected.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

CHILICOTHE, Ohio, Tuesday, Jan 10.

A decree has been issued for the sale of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, for the benefit of the third-mortgage bondholders.

Death of a Merchant.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, Jan 10.

Mr. WILLIAM FOWLE, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of this city, died on Sunday last.

Politics at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

At a meeting of Ward delegates, yesterday, BENJAMIN HOLMES was nominated for the Mayoralty.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92; Reading Railroad, 19⅞; Morris Canal, 49½; Long Island Railroad, 10¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Exchanges on New-York par to 1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,500 bales. *Arabia's* news unsettled the market, rendering prices easier, but not quotably lower. Sterling Exchange 7@7½ ₱ cent. premium; with bills of lading attached, 6¾@7 ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 2½@3 ₱ cent. discount; do. at sight ⅜@¾ ₱ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; sales 30,000 bushels white at $1 30@$1 45; red, $1 25@$1 30. CORN dull and unchanged; white, 70c.@72c.; yellow, 78c.@80c. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork, $16 25; Prime, $11; Bacon, 9½c. WHISKY, 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; red, $1 35@$1 36. CORN declined; sales 3,000 bushels yellow at 76c. OATS 46c. WHISKY dull at 26c.@27c.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 9.

COTTON firm, with an improved demand; sales 2,500 bales at 10½c.@10¾c. for middling.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 9.

COTTON unchanged; sales 550 bales.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 2,400 bales.

Rev. Thomas Blackburn, aged 39 years, a man of much intellectual ability, and a writer in the *Athenæum*, committed suicide in London on the 13th ult., by cutting his throat with a razor. Insanity was the presumed cause of the act.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Recollections and Memoranda of Prominent Public Men Recently Deceased.

For many years I was thrown into personal contact with many men who occupied a prominent position before the public. It may not be uninteresting for me to give desultory notes of my intercourse with some among them whose names are most familiar to our readers. And partly for the sake of commencing here, *at home*, I will begin with **Mike Walsh**.

Not *Michael* Walsh—though that was his undoubted and undenied baptismal name. It was his wish and ambition to be known and addressed as "**Mike**," without reference to the name of which that vulgar monosyllable is the familiar abbreviation.

He was the first genuine Democrat who was ever elevated to the position of a representative of New-York in the Legislature and Congress. He was the primal embodiment and practical development of those "vague and glittering generalities" by which that portion of the aristocracy of New-York governing Tammany Hall, and through it the State and nation, for so large a portion of the last two-thirds of a century, have successfully charmed the plebeian masses into a contented exchange of the *thing* for the *name*, the substantial precious ore and diamond of official honor and emolument for the gilded brass trinket and jingling bauble of demagogical declamation.

Walsh was in *earnest* in his professions and preachings of Democracy. "He really believed what he said." He cordially hated, as he effectively derided and stigmatized, "the codfish aristocracy of Democracy."

In this point of view, the importance of the position which he holds in the history of the party politics of this City and County, can hardly be exaggerated.

He was a bold, frank, sincere man. He was incorruptible in his political action and its motives. He was faithful to all his partisan engagements and professions,—as he was (sometimes) in his private friendships.

To show that these are not the words of flattery or compliment, it should be added that all these things may be said of him without implying that he was always personally brave, or ordinarily just to his opponents—or that he was fair in controversy and strife—that he was strictly truthful, or in any degree careful to avoid falsehood either in public or conversational statements. He rather gloried in the reputation of extraordinary facility in composing or inventing fables, hoaxes and enormous practical jokes for the amusement of himself and friends, and the annoyance of his enemies, or for the exposure of the "greenness" of the credulous and unwary.

Notwithstanding a common impression as to his taste for personal combats and riotous outbreaks or mobs, his physical courage was not of a high order. When alone, he was very slow to resent a personal insult or even an assault. Surrounded by his admirers, or "boys," he had great demonstrative valor.

He never employed—he never took—money for political purposes. This statement is made from personal knowledge extending through a period of eighteen years. It was his boast and his pride that all his remarkable series of triumphs over the combined wealth and official power of his own party, as well as that opposing it, were obtained without the expenditure or even the possession of "a single dollar." No one ever accused or suspected him of being influenced by pecuniary appliances in his votes or political course, notwithstanding the gross corruption of his copartisans in Assembly and Congress.

We were personally intimate to a degree very remarkable, considering our very different associations, pursuits, opinions, education and origin. He always treated me with very high respect, and seemed to seek and enjoy long private conversations with me. He visited me in my office, and warmly urged me to go with him to his house and become acquainted with his family, of whom he spoke with manifest fondness and deserved admiration. I once said to Walsh: "I have lately heard it stated, very positively, that you were once a student in Columbia College, and left before the conclusion of your college course on account of inability to meet the expense of completing it." He replied, with his peculiar characteristic look, half grave, half quizzical: "Yes, I have heard so myself; and have often met men who declared to me that they remembered me well in College, and were in the same class with me; but the real fact is, I never had but two weeks' schooling in my life, and then was turned out of school for flogging the schoolmaster." I have questioned him closely, and in that way become satisfied that he was as truly "a self-educated man" as any that ever was known by that title. And (in view of this well-ascertained fact) his powers of expression, both by voice and pen, must be pronounced verily astonishing. His taste in the choice of words and of imagery was severely just and admirably correct.

My impressions of Walsh's character are pronounced correct by a professional gentleman of this City, who was, in the best sense, his friend, and whom I heard Mike declare to have been his kindest benefactor. This was within a few weeks before his death. That friend was one who appreciated his rough virtues, as well as his strongly-marked defects.

When Walsh was a young man, (I think not more than 21 years of age,) he lived in Albany, working at his trade, as a lithographic printer. Attending political meetings there, he soon became a favorite with the "Democracy," and was a leader of the "b'hoys" on all occasions when any noisy demonstration was deemed desirable for the success of "the party." His natural oratorical genius quickly developed itself in these circumstances, and made him conspicuous to such a degree that he unhappily attracted the notice of men prominent in what was called "the Albany Regency." Among these was **Benjamin Franklin Butler**, who, discerning the extraordinary gifts of the wild and bold young man, encouraged him in his efforts to become a popular leader and speaker. Walsh now became a pet of that cool-headed old political plotter and manager. He showed such ability and readiness to serve others in this way, that he was finally transferred to the wider field of action presented in the City of New-York. Here a similar success and a greater fame attended him. He gathered around him a corps of sympathetic, rough fellows, numbering three hundred or more, to whom he gave the classical appellation of "the Spartan Band."

In the great political contest of 1840, Mike and his "Spartans" figured largely as disturbers of Whig meetings and processions. They were the first regularly organized club of fighting men ever employed in politics here. Their services were in great demand; and, though Mike was no hireling, his followers were compensated for the wear and tear of muscles and lungs.

On one occasion, when the Spartans attempted to disturb and break up a great Whig meeting in the Park, and charged through the crowd towards the platform, they were met and repulsed by a Whig Association, the "Unionists," then recently organized on the *protective* principle, who punished them tremendously, and drove them across the street in such a condition that the frightened ruffians were glad to hide themselves in the cellars of the various dens in the vicinity of Tammany Hall and Tryon-row. A Whig paper, at the time, describing the discomfiture of the assailants, jeeringly denominated them "the *subterranean* Democracy," in allusion to their places of refuge on the occasion, as having reached a lower point than the most radical *leveler* had ever proposed. The name obtained currency; and Mike subsequently adopted it as the name of his band on a reorganization two or three years after. His short-lived weekly paper, "the *Subterranean*," derived its title from the same source; and he placed on the side of his office, corner of Tryon-row and Chatham-street, a small board, inscribed "Subterranean Square."

The Dorr Rebellion, in 1842, drew out Mike and his Spartans in a *quasi*-military foray against Rhode Island—from which they returned ingloriously and hastily, while Mike expressed his disgust much in Falstaff's style, "A plague upon all cowards, *I say!*"

In the same year he connected himself with a Locofoco Daily called the *Aurora*, as a regular contributor and reporter, and in the Winter of 1842–3, served in Washington as its correspondent. He manifested great vigor of style and command of language in his letters, and was much courted and caressed by President Tyler, whose cause he espoused, indorsing him as a genuine Democrat. He was invited to the White House, dined, wined, cigared, and flattered; amusing himself all the while with the silly ambition and preposterous Presidential aspirations of his credulous entertainer.

About this period, he was seized with a new freak. He determined to become a common laboring man, in order to identify himself practically and completely with "the working-class." He accordingly went to a merchant, (a Whig,) then and still one of the most eminent in the City, and asked to be employed as a cartman. The merchant humored him—bought a cart and horse for him; and Mike straightway mounted his vehicle, in all the glory of cartman's frock and whip. His employer sent him first from West-street to the east side of the town for a load of staves. In a surprisingly short time, the cart returned, loaded high—Mike on the top, followed by a most extraordinary procession of dock-loafers and rowdies, who had recognized him in his new *rôle*, and had gathered around him as he proceeded. As soon as he descended, the staves were taken from the cart by the hands of the crowd, in eager competition for that honor, and piled in the appointed place, with marvellous celerity. They had loaded the cart for him in the same style, unwilling that their idolized champion and orator should put his hand to any work which they could do for him.

A few weeks sufficed for this experiment. His employer had foreseen the result. Mike toiled and tugged, but he had not the bodily strength for such work. He blistered his hands, and knocked the skin off from them, till they bled and were intolerably sore. So, in a subdued state of mind, he fairly owned his mistake, and asked for a discharge, which was of course given by his kind employer, who was willingly paying him wages that he could not earn. Mike said that some of his friends were urging him to start a weekly paper, and he thought that business would suit him better. He did so, and the *Subterranean* shortly afterwards made its first appearance.

An opportunity however occurred, for him to render higher and more valuable service to his friend, the merchant, who had, by favor of the Harrison Administration, the exclusive privilege of supplying certain commodities to the Government, to a very large and profitable amount. Another merchant, of opposite politics, was making strenuous efforts, aided by Tammany politicians, to induce President Tyler to give this desirable business to him, instead of allowing it to be enjoyed by a notorious Whig and friend of Clay. Mike's friend, finding himself in danger, despatched him to Washington, where his representations to Tyler, who was extremely desirous to entitle himself to the grateful attachment of the powerful favorite of the Loco-foco masses of New-York, put a stop to the plot immediately. He had received a hundred dollars in gold "to bear his expenses." On his return he counted out sixty or seventy dollars of it, and placed it before the merchant, who refused to receive it, saying that if he had gone to Washington on that business, it would have cost him at least the whole sum, besides trouble, loss of time, &c. But Walsh replied, that, having taken what was actually needed for his expenses, he would not retain a dollar more, nor accept any compensation for doing such a service to a friend. The merchant could not make him yield, and was compelled to pocket the money. I had this statement from the merchant himself, in the Summer of 1843.

Walsh never did himself justice in the *Subterranean*. He filled it with low, filthy abuse of his personal enemies, and vague, sweeping denunciations of the respectable and prosperous portion of society, as somehow responsible for all existing poverty and vice. It overflowed with braggart egotism, and nauseous flattery of the companions and friends of Walsh himself. It lingered through a miserable existence of a year or two, and disappeared at length as quietly as a fetid bubble on a cess-pool.

He served two terms (of two months each) in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The convictions in both instances were manifestly legal and proper,—the first being for an outrageous assault and battery committed by him and his gang on a feeble and maimed man; the second for a libel, which, though a true statement, he could not "justify" technically on the trial.

He was the first Democrat who ever successfully resisted Tammany dictation. He set an example which Fernando Wood has followed to a similar triumph. Rejected by the packed Conventions and meetings, he put himself before the people, and was elected by the help of spiteful Whigs, who knew that in that way they were doing the greatest possible damage to the Democracy. After serving two years in the Assembly he became a candidate for the Senate; but Dan Sickles being on the "regular" ticket, a Whig was elected. He was afterwards again elected to the Assembly, notwithstanding his public refusal to be a candidate.

In 1852 came his last triumph and crowning victory. He was elected to Congress by a large plurality over a Democratic competitor, in addition to the Whig candidate. In the fullness of his heart, he said on the night of that election. "When I said I would go to the Legislature, they all laughed at me. But I *did* go to the Legislature as long as I wanted to, and longer. And then, when I said I would go to Congress, they all laughed at me. But now I'm elected to Congress. And now, I'll tell you what I'm going to do next. I'm going to be Governor of New-York, and after that I'm going to be President of the United States." This was uttered in serious sincerity, an outburst of excellent self-confidence and self-conceit.

On the last interview which I had with him, (except casual recognitions in the street,) some person present was speaking incidentally of what we might see "twenty years hence." Mike broke out, "Twenty years hence! What's that to us? We'll all be *gone south* before that time!" Possibly. One of the little group has "gone south" already. The rest may follow within the period then by him assigned, for its limit would place them beyond the nine times seven years of "the grand climacteric."

One evening when I was introducing him at the house of a friend, (a State Senator,) he mentioned the recent death of one of his relatives as a reason for not having called on me in accordance with a previous appointment. Of course, I acknowledged the sufficiency of the excuse, and expressed my regrets for his bereavement. This drew from him an exclamation of scorn at the idea of *his* being in affliction for such a cause. "Death! Talk about a man dying in such a world as this as a thing to grieve about or talk about," and so on in an exceedingly animated and well-expressed apostrophe. But he had little of the stoical philosophy which he so vauntingly professed. No man probably dreaded death more—as none ever did a more shocking one.

Nil de mortuis nisi bonum, is a rule so old that it may be supposed to date at a point of time "to which the memory of man runneth not contrary."

"Nothing to be said about the dead that is not *good?*" What is true is good. Mike Walsh would not thank me for lying in his praise, if he could now be raised to life to renew that unhappy life which he led here.

A stern old moralist (Samuel Johnson by name) said that this Latin phrase should be slightly altered to make it always just, and in all cases strictly applicable.

Nil de mortuis nisi verum, is the formula which Johnson proposed as a substitute for the dull Roman proverb. Let us deal with **Mike Walsh** in accordance with that reading.

Since I began this sketch I have been asked this question—"Didn't Walsh *drink?*" To which I answer "He certainly *did*, and a great deal of old liquor, too."

I speak from experience. *Haud inexpertus loquor*. I have taken sundry and many drinks with him and his fraternity. He never got drunk in his legs or his tongue—at least under *my* observation. He did not die of any complaint traceable to that extensively fatal cause.

If I had been one of the Coroner's Jury who made that inquest, (and I have been on *some* such,) I should have insisted on *this* verdict—"Died of a gold watch worth one hundred and fifty dollars, and a diamond breast-pin valued at very nearly the same amount."

In fact, Walsh had become, in a certain sense, one of "the moneyed aristocracy"—one of the very class (as far as outside appearances went) to whose demolition and utter destruction he had, for many years, exclusively devoted himself. Mike Walsh is dead, but "the moneyed aristocracy" survive.

> "Expectat rusticus dum defluat amnis at ille,
> Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum."

He was not exactly the poor stupid clown who sat down on the bank and waited for the river to run by, that he might pass over its bed dry-shod. "He plunged into the waves (I might say, to use the language of another) with the Charter of Freedom in his *teeth*;" but the current was too *strong* for him.

On the occasion of the Astor-place riot, March 10, 1849, Walsh delivered himself of two or three powerful and instructive articles in one of the City papers on the hidden causes of that outbreak,—which he showed to lie far deeper than a quarrel between two play-actors. I was so much pleased with them that I reprinted them, with some commendatory comments; and in that way they came under the notice of some persons who would never have seen them in their original form of publication.

One of these (John Greig, of Canandaigua, Ontario County, a personal friend of Walter Scott, and a Scot himself by birth) said to me in his own house, within a week or two afterwards, "Is this possible? Is this true? I never read anything in which the English language was used more effectively."

My answer was—"Mr. Greig, I am sorry to tell you that it is true. His description of one of the great offices of the City and County of New-York, of the established system of bribery and corruption there prevalent, and of the characters of those who will never do their sworn duty without an illegal fee, is true in every particular."

Somebody gave vent to a deep sigh when I said this, and somebody said, "Then, God help the country!"

I hope that he will; for I do not see how man can.

D. F. B.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

American Enterprise and Taste in the East—Royal Railway Carriage for the Viceroy of Egypt—Its Mechanical and Ornamental Features.

Railway trains among the pyramids—steamboats on the sacred Ganges—the *Great Eastern* at the very shore where Canute forbade the rising tide—traction engines on the deserts of California;—truly the arts of engineering have fulfilled the old prophetic tales, save that for monsters of evil they have given us giants of good and engines of civilization. And it should be a source of encouragement and satisfaction to us, however we may have temporarily fallen behind in some matters, that the talent and works of our new country are already indispensable to the world's progress. Our machinery makes British arms and European enginery, defends foreign shores, and works out good for all nations. Not only does the East come to us for the hard forms of strength and power, but for the very appointments of luxury. The ready ability of our mechanicians and artists to respond to any call, is most satisfactorily instanced in the royal State carriage yesterday completed for the Viceroy of Egypt, by Messrs. T. W. Wason & Co., the famous car-builders of Springfield, Mass. This house had already furnished forty passenger cars for the Egyptian Government's Railway, extending from Alexandria to the Red Sea, some 275 miles. Among them was a first-class 16-wheeled car, which, upon trial, proved so easy and comfortable as to decide the order for the State carriage, while the general character of the work was so satisfactory as to induce another large contract, which they have filled.

The State carriage, the sixty-first of this manufacture for the Egyptian line, is probably the first railway carriage in the world, considering both its remarkable size and its elaborate finish. The cost has exceeded $10,000. After a brief mechanical description of its construction and arrangement, we shall attempt to describe the character and richness of its oriental decoration.

In general appearance the carriage resembles a very long American passenger car, with an open space or platform in the middle, which is simply roofed over. Its total length, including end platforms, &c., is 67 feet, or nearly twice that of the common passenger car. The length of the carriage proper is 60 feet, the two end compartments being each 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 6 inches higher than the ordinary car, leaving in the middle an open pavilion 20 feet long. Each of the inclosed compartments is a separate construction, and may be lifted off from the main platform and separately boxed. The roof of the pavilion or middle portion is also detachable, and the main platform, composed of continuous beams or "stringers," 4 by 9 inches and 60 feet long, together with the short cross stringers, may be taken apart and packed in small compass. The above joints and separate structures were of course designed to allow convenient handling and transportation, and do not injure the appearance or strength of the whole fabric. Under four of the longitudinal stringers of the platform or floor are iron truss bolts, which, by their tensile strength, sustain the centre portion, the stringers acting as compression pieces—the whole forming a very stiff girder. The bottom beams or stringers of the two end compartments are 2 by 6 inches in size, have a separate floor, and lie flat upon and are bolted to the main frame. Iron bars, 2⅜ by ¾ inches, connect the end compartments together, and form the plate or roof beams of the central pavilion. Over each of these iron beams is placed a stiff compression piece of wood. The ivory posts holding up the roof of the pavilion are hollow, bolts passing through them and binding the whole top and bottom construction together. The mechanical design of the end pavilions does not differ much from the common practice.

The body rests upon two double trucks, having in all sixteen wheels. Each truck is composed of two short four-wheeled trucks in a common frame, the car resting upon the centre of this frame. Thus the irregularities of the track are reduced by a compound lever, so that an obstacle which lifts one wheel half an inch, will lift the centre of its four-wheeled truck but a quarter of an inch, which will lift the centre of the common eight-wheeled truck frame one-eight of an inch, which will lift the centre of the carriage one-sixteenth of an inch—or would so lift if it did not the motion pass through three sets of springs, which reduces it practically to nothing. So, over any ordinary irregularities of the way, the Viceroy can fill his glass to the brim without wasting his *eau de vie*. The springs are of rubber, which will probably answer well enough in that climate. Such has been the state of our railways that the equalization and elasticity of our car-trucks have naturally been pretty thoroughly worked out, to allow any locomotion at all, at high speeds, while the better tracks of Europe have not demanded such easy running gear. If we did but believe it, *we* could better afford an easy car on a Continental track than an Eastern monarch could afford the usual American system. Luxury and economy go hand in hand, for once. But ease in turning curves is another advantage of the double truck. The labor of each pair of wheels is divided; the two short trucks and their common connecting frame share it between them. And ease on the track is another advantage; the load is distributed over more space, and is less destructive in the aggregate. But the friction and weight are somewhat increased, and thus far offset the gain. The swing-beam, a well-known device for allowing the car to sway laterally with an easy motion, is placed in the frame connecting each pair of short trucks, immediately under the body. The total weight of the running gear is 7 tons, and of the whole carriage about 20 tons, which is not excessive. Some of the great Erie cars weigh 18 tons. The total distance from centre to centre of the bolsters resting upon the trucks, is 43 feet 3 inches. From centre to centre of the small trucks composing each double truck is 9 feet ¾ inches; from centre to centre of wheels of small trucks is 3 feet 7¼ inches, and the wheel base of each double truck is 12 feet 8 inches. The frame making one truck of the two four-wheeled ones is a girder of iron—a top, or compression piece, and a bottom, or tension piece. The various arrangements for keeping down the height of all these parts, and of all the springs, so that they shall not be piled one on the other, is by a system of beams and hangers, which could not be briefly described without an engraving. The Wason-plate wheels, 33 inches in diameter, are used. The 8 axles are each 4⅛ in. diameter, with bearings 3¼x6 inches. The axle box is on the "Lightner" plan in its general feature, with a tallow-box above, after the English fashion. The gauge of the road is 4 feet 8½ inches. Brakes are used on one-half the wheels.

Before describing the decorations, it is proper to remark two things. First—A railway carriage, widened and heightened to the utmost degree at all points, to give ample room within, and cut down to the remorselessly rigid dimensions of tunnels and bridges, without, must necessarily deviate but little from the unpoetical outlines of a long right-angular box. A building, or an article of furniture, may follow out the lines of grace, in heavy plinths, detached columns, flowing scrolls, elaborate architraves, porticoes, pendants, domes and spires—to please the taste is simply to occupy the necessary space; but, in default of space, confined to the hard square corners of a paralellogram, with no room for tapering proportion, and no heavy projections for light and shade, with only the most constrained and lightest mouldings and surface work to produce the whole architectural effect, the artist may indeed flatter himself at a result so little set and monotonous, so extremely pleasing and graceful, as that attained in this royal carriage. Second—For the reasons just mentioned, more color contrast is necessary than if natural light and shade could be produced; and since the carriage is not designed for solemn New-Englanders, but for the land where rich arabesque and florid coloring are the rule, we should not criticise the suggestion of gaudiness produced upon our sober tastes. Much of the decoration, however, the most fastidious Londoner could not call gaudy.

The two end saloons are decorated and furnished exactly alike. The internal space is 18½ feet by 8 feet 4 inches—so short as to give a sort of parlor proportion, unlike our ordinary car. The decoration is entirely *arabesque*. The windows, six on each side, are 28 by 34 inches opening, with fine clear glasses, having embossed on their edges a graceful arabesque running figure. The sashes do not lift, but drop into the side of the car, and are balanced by springs acting as weights, to stop at any point. Ventilation is thus facilitated. The blinds, of white basswood, also drop. Besides them are curtains raised by a coiled spring, after the manner of coaches; the material is blue silk. The rods and fixtures are heavily plated silver. The window frames are of mahogany. The corresponding panels under the windows are inlaid and polished panels of tiger-wood, rosewood, and birds'-eye-maple, in a ground of black walnut, with rich arabesque figures. Between the panels are pilasters of solid walnut, with an elaborate figure in relief. The effect of this is chaste and pleasing. Between and over the windows, the wood-work is covered with paper from ¼ to ⅜ of an inch thick, upon which the decoration is done in blue and gold leaf, with a few round and pointed mouldings. At a distance, this looks well, but from within the saloon its effect is less pleasant and more nearly gaudy than that of any other part of the ornamentation. The doors are 2 feet 9 inches wide, with such locks and hinges as make one want to operate them by the hour together. At their sides are mirrors of the size of the window-panes—their edges, as well as those of the fine clear panes forming the tops of the doors, being embossed like the side windows; the door-sills are solid brass castings with relieved arabesque figures. The ceiling is very showy, consisting of alternate panels of blue and claret ground, with figures of lighter shades of the same, and of gilt, violet and drab. Narrower ribs of solid walnut, with an intricate figure in relief, extend from side to side. The carpet is a heavy Turkish velvet, forming a complete pattern, with soft borders, and small, chaste figures—the colors matching the decoration. The furniture of each saloon is a large, luxuriant Turkish sleeping-chair and four smaller chairs; a rosewood centre-table stands in the middle, upon which is a rich tankard and goblets of silver. On the whole, one might get a comfortable nap without crowding or suffocating, by occupying the entire saloon and furniture in the operation. We think his Highness would prefer these accommodations to those of the owl train on the Camden and Amboy.

The open pavilion or central portion of the car is a platform 20 feet long, with a roof resembling an Oriental awning, 8 feet above the floor, and supported by four silver-plated columns on each side. At their top is a bronzed bracket-work of wire; the sides or balustrades are of wire, woven in an intricate figure, and bronzed, with heavily silver-plated hand-rails. These are not quite up to the standard of richness and uniformity. In the middle of the balustrades are wire doors with heavy and durable hinges and fixtures, and silver rails, opening to side-steps. The ceiling of the pavilion is one of the most showy and beautiful parts of the whole structure. It is of the Moorish or canopy form, and is divided into rectangular, diamond, star-shaped, and various multangular figures, by deep ribs or mouldings. These have grounds alternately violet, blue, maroon and green, with florid, arabesque figures in lighter shades of the same, and in white and gilt. The effect is at once a strong contrast and a pleasing harmony of colors. In the centre of the ceiling is a small dome, with blue field and gilt stars in relief. The floor is inlaid with variously-colored hard woods. At the side of the doors, in the ends of the saloons, are white panels, with elegant *renissance* caps and mouldings, with a rich French blue panel underneath. The inside cornice of the ceiling is of dark violet and light green, giving a very harmonious effect. The furniture of the pavilion is of a more durable and weather-proof variety, but is decidedly luxurious.

Without, the leading feature of the decoration is a successful combination of the arabesque style, with the French *renissance*. The outside of the car is covered with thick paper, in and upon which is the ornamentation. Under the windows of each saloon are three principal panels, of somewhat elliptical shape at the bottom, and with a double reverse curve at the top. Each panel projects or rounds out a little like the body of a coach. The ground work is a deep, but not dark, and very rich, polished French blue, upon which is an intricate gilt arabesque figure in relief. The figure is large, but its parts are small, graceful and chaste; their immediate ground is in vermillion and green. The whole panel is rich and dazzling, but not gaudy. The general ground color of the carriage is a clean light yellow. The mouldings and caps of the windows are in very graceful *renissance*, painted in deep maroon, with lighter lines in vermilion. Over these are blue panels. The cornice is in different shades of green, the base in violet, with black and drab stripes. The top of the canopy of the pavilion has large red and white stripes, converging toward the centre.

The wheels are in concentric shades of maroon, vermilion and orange, darkest at the centre. The ends of all the truck timbers are capped with iron, moulded for the purpose in rich arabesque figures. The pedestals or frames holding the axle boxes are similarly moulded, and are very elegant. The color of the truck is drab, with blue shading and ornaments. The opposite ends of the saloons are like their inner ends, which open to the pavilion, except that they have have handsome silver-plated hand-rails. The platform and steps are like those of ordinary cars, except that they are more highly finished. The railing at the end of the platform is like that at the sides of the pavilion. The brake-wheel is silver-plated, its shaft being turned and polished. On the axle-boxes and other parts are cast in relief the moon and star, and the same national ornament forms a sort of *antefixæ* at the edge of the canopy and at its top.

The carriage embodies in its construction every kind of wood grown in the Northern States, except hemlock, several foreign woods, besides iron, steel, brass, silver, gold, paper, and paint of every shade and color. The general effect is splendid and dazzling; some of the details are very beautiful; other features would be considered too florid and gaudy for the higher taste of a more refined people than the Egyptians. There is no fixed upholstery in any part of the carriage. A second or false roof covers each of the pavilions, with a three-inch air space between, to relieve the effect of the tropical sun. During Friday and Saturday, some thousands of people thronged the shops of the builders, to see the pleasing and very unusual sight. The remarks of some of the country people were very appropriate; of others, more amusing. One old lady, weighing probably 277 lbs., whose zeal transcended her familiarity with the court journal, squeezed, at great personal risk, through the crowd, "tu set in the King's chair," into which she dropped, essentially "beat eout." An old farmer, whip in hand, had come down with his family and go-to-meeting suit, and he thought it was "tu darnation peoty for them are blarsted furrin niggers."

The carriage is to be immediately taken to pieces and shipped.

Messrs. T. W. Wason & Co. have earned their high reputation as car builders, by long-continued and laborious application to their business, for people do not generally make good contracts (except with their own government) without deserving them. They have during their 14 years' experience in the business, built cars, several thousand in all, for 125 different roads.

The agents of the Viceroy in making these contracts were Messrs. Moore, Cassis & Co., Alexandria. Mr. Moore is the American Vice Consul at that place. It is due to those who have so successfully carried out a very rare and novel undertaking in a new country—supplying decorations for the old world—to mention their names, especially as they are mostly young men—boys, they would say in England. The exterior of the carriage, also the ornamental carving and painting, are from the designs of Mr. William M. Child, of Springfield; the arabesque design of the interior is by Mr. J. W. Mould, of this city, and the mechanical drafting is by Mr. M. Bradley, of Springfield.

THE TAMMANY FESTIVAL.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

We published in the Times of yesterday morning a report of the festivities which attended the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, by the Tammany Society, on Monday night. The supper came off at so late an hour that we were compelled to postpone a notice of it. It was after midnight when the company sat down. After the supper was over, the toasts were announced by I. V. Fowler, Esq., the Grand Sachem. The first was as follows:

The Day we Celebrate—It keeps forever fresh in the hearts of the American people, the memory of the victory, which, won upon the soil of Louisiana, awakened in every State of the Confederacy a common sentiment of enthusiasm; insured half a century of peace with the nations of Europe; and placed upon the brow of Andrew Jackson a chaplet, to which every after action of his life added new leaves of immortality.

The toast was responded to by Samuel J. Tilden, Esq. Mr. Tilden referred at some length to the political history of the country; to the several occasions on which many of the leading minds of the day had feared a dissolution of the Union; and in speaking of the present excitement in the national councils and in all the States, considered it the most treatening and dangerous of all the troubles that had came upon us. In conclusion, said Mr. Tilden, I call upon you to be ready to pledge yourselves, and to devote yourselves to that great work. [Cheers.] Peculiarly to us as citizens of New-York, the central heart of this great confederacy—I may also say its proudest fruit—to us, representing all its interests and all its sentiments, it belongs that we take a decided step in promoting this great end. Go on, gentlemen. Let me admonish you to prepare yourselves to achieve the glorious destiny that is before you. Prepare yourselves to assume your ranks at the head of the Democratic columns, who shall be rallied for the great campaign of 1860, and conquer a victory whose results shall redound to the benefit not of us alone, but of the people of the whole country, [cheers,] which shall shower its blessings even upon the misguided and benighted men who now clamor for its destruction in both sections of the Union, and bestow upon all of us the fruits of the most glorious and most momentous triumph that has ever characterized, or will ever distinguish the annals of our common country. [Cheers.]

The second toast was:

The Union—Standing alone in time, a brotherhood of independent States confederated not consolidated—yet intimate and indissoluble; a family of many brothers, but one blood, one history in the past, one hope in the unknown hereafter; the only proof and pledge of man's capacity for self-government;—the hand which is raised to sever the smallest of its golden links, is that of a traitor to his country and mankind.

To this Col. Doheny replied.

He said: My first duty is to thank you, and I thank you most sincerely, for calling on me, who have not had the advantage of being born on this soil, to respond to that toast, which is not alone most important to you, but most important to the liberties of all mankind. [Cheers.] I know you do me great honor, but none greater than my zeal for the perpetuation of the Union of this country will warrant or deserves; for I have learned, even in my own far land—a land burdened, down-trodden, and grievously oppressed—that the common enemy of all mankind was sowing the seeds of deadly discord and disunion here. There is but one engrossing consideration just now—the peril to which the republic is reduced by fanaticism, faction and a love of greed on the one hand, and by utter recklessness on the other. The elements of disunion, disorganization and confusion are so multifarious and so varied, that any hope to reconcile them or to see one's way to a satisfactory adjustment is a mere chimera. [Cheers.] There are four parties—first the Republicans, second the Democrats, third the Southern Americans, and fourth that glorious minority, only less by one than the three tailors of Tooley-street, who began their memorial, "We, the people of England." [Laughter and cheers.] Col. D. proceeded at considerable length to denounce the Republicans as sinking all other considerations in the mad ambition to divide, distract and finally overthrow the Union, and as responsible for the invasion of John Brown. The Democrats, he said, ought to unite without cavilling on technical points of difference, and the South Americans were utterly unreasonable in not joining the Democrats in defence of a common interest. He concluded by invoking the curse of history on the head of him by whom the integrity of this Union is imperiled.

Third Toast.—*Public Education*—The strongest bond of our Federal Union.

Fourth Toast.—*The Constitution of the United States*—The *highest* law for our political government.

Hon. John A. Dix was loudly called upon, and rising, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I thank you for the honor you have done me by asking me to reply to a toast of so much significance; and I desire to manifest my sense of your kindness by a very brief response. Seventy-two years ago, an assembly of the most remarkable men of that epoch, or any other epoch in human history, were in session in the city of Philadelphia. They were engaged from May till September in forming a Government, under which the States they represented might live in harmony, with such a concentration of power as to insure their domestic tranquillity and their common defence in case of collision with any of the great Powers of the Earth. They had but recently emerged from a long and sanguinary war, of which the issue was not always free from doubt. They were feeble in numbers. At the close of the war of the Revolution the thirteen States had not so large a population as the State of New-York to-day. They were living under the articles of Confederation, which had proved altogether inadequate to the purposes of a central government. It had no power over individuals for the inforcement of its enactments. It could only call on the States for what was needed for the support of the common authority. Its requisitions were constantly disregarded; and, to use the language of Mr. Madison, there was a "rapid growth of anarchy in the Federal system." It was under these circumstances that the great men of the Revolution—statesmen and warriors, patriots in council and in the field—came together to frame a more efficient government. They could find no model in the history of the past. The Greek and Roman Republics were local democracies, with original power at the centre and delegated power at the circumference, with no knowledge of the modern principle of representation, in which the whole vital efficacy of our Government consists. In the Roman Republic the whole power resided in the City of Rome. All beyond was provincial, under governors chosen at the common centre, and as completely independent of those whom they ruled as the Governor of a European Colony at the present day is of the people over whom he is appointed by the mother country. [Cheers.] Thus beset with difficulties, and with no guidance but their own strong common sense and their patriotic purposes, the men of the Revolution sat down on the 14th of May, 1787, to frame the Constitution under which we live. It was not until the 25th that a majority of the thirteen States were represented. Their first act was to elect Gen. Washington President of the Convention. He had conducted the country in triumph through the perils of war, and they believed that he could carry it in safety through the political crisis in which it was involved—a crisis almost as gloomy in their eyes as the darkest days of the Revolution. The great actors in the political drama of that period were not merely men of genius—they were men of business also. With the exception of three adjournments—two for two days each, and the third for a single day—the first to celebrate the Fourth of July, and the two others to give Committees time to report—they were constantly at work till the 17th of September—nearly four months—when the Constitution was approved and signed by delegates from twelve States, and the Convention closed its proceedings. In framing the Constitution for the government of themselves and their posterity, great difficulties were encountered. Conflicting interests, arising out of diversities of soil, climate, religion, education and social habits, were to be reconciled. Every state had to give up something for the accomplishment of the common object. Each endowed the Central Government with a portion of its own authority, to be wielded for the benefit of all. Compromise, concession, the surrender of valued rights—all these lie at the very basis of the Constitution. The powers thus conferred are to be regarded, therefore, as a sacred trust, to be exercised for the common and equal benefit of all, and to be administered with the sternest impartiality. [Cheers.] The toast to which I am responding assumes that there is no higher law than the Constitution for our political government. It is remarkable that any man should ever have assumed the contrary. I will not stop to argue this question. It is too clear for argument. But if any one living under the protection of the Constitution, and enjoying all the blessings it confers, deems any of its provisions so inconsistent with the law of God that he cannot yield them his obedience, it is his duty to go out from among us and become the subject of some other Government, if he can find it, which is not in his eyes obnoxious to the same objection. If he is honest, he will not accept the protection of a Government which he cannot conscientiously uphold; or if he does accept it, he will determine to submit to it peaceably until remodeled by the people themselves.

Gentlemen, the peculiarity which distinguishes our General and State Governments, lies in their written Constitution, formed by the people themselves through their representatives. Europe has its written Constitutions, also; but they have, for the most part, been wrung from the necessities of unwilling sovereigns. They are, as a general rule, administered by those who, by the very organization of the political systems—of which they are the head—are above all popular control. And yet these very Constitutions, often violated—rarely, indeed, carried out according to their letter or their spirit; sometimes openly scorned and trampled under foot—have, nevertheless, a vital principle embodied in them, which will work out, soon or late, a full recognition of the right of those who live under them to give shape to their own institutions. [Cheers.] No matter how arbitrarily these vehicles of popular right may be driven out of their course—no matter how industriously obstacles may be thrown in their path—no matter how pertinaciously adversaries may hang on behind, to hold them back—they will continue to move on, and acquire momentum and force with every step of their progress. The movement may be slow, but it is certain, and at the end of every half-century, at the most, a perceptible advance is gained. The eyes of the whole civilized world are turned, at this very moment, to the Congress about to assemble in Paris, to decide the political fate of Italy; and who doubts that, under the guidance of the extraordinary man who holds the destinies of France—I had almost said of Europe—in his hands, it will recognize, to some extent, the right of the Italian people to a voice in the selection of their own rulers? [Cheers.] It is our happiness, gentlemen, to have no rulers except those we choose for ourselves. It is the Constitution which secures to us this highest of all privileges. Let us cling to it as our best hope. It has given us quietude, prosperity, unity and strength. Our only danger is from a class who, under the influence of eccentric moral organizations, are in perpetual conflict with the institutions of society. They are never satisfied unless they are trying to set something right which they fancy wrong; and in the effort to effect some theoretical good, they are always doing some practical mischief. I regard this class of enthusiasts as the most dangerous portion of the community. The most impracticable and hopeless theorists are those who, in the organization of their systems of action, discard all consideration of the peculiar circumstances under which human society exists. There is but one mode of dealing with those who, while enjoying all the advantages of good government, are perpetually laboring to disturb it; and that is, to hold them responsible, as we would willful architects of disorder, whenever they push their theories so far as to bring them into collision with established institutions. [Loud cheers.] But, gentlemen, I did not rise to make a speech. I designed only to say a few words in defence of the Constitution, the wisest form of government, it seems to me, ever devised by men. We have a class among us, not numerous, but active and restless, the victims of morbid idiosyncracies, who think differently, who do not believe in it, and who, in their disbelief, assume to be purer than Washington, wiser than Franklin, more sagacious than Madison and Hamilton, and more patriotic than the Adamses, the Morrises, the Randolphs, the Masons, the Pinkneys and the other great men, who, in the Federal Convention, consulted and labored together, and surrendered up great interests for the common good. Our duty as Democrats and reasonable men is plain. It is to tread steadfastly in the path which these, our great political fathers, opened to us, and to defend against all assaults the work they have left to us as our best inheritance. Here, in this ancient hall, which has reëchoed to the names of the Clintons, of Tompkins, and Wright, and Marcy, and Bouck—the illustrious dead of the New-York Democracy, who have completed their great tasks and rest from their labors—within these venerable walls, which, for more than sixty years, in every great crisis in our country's history, have responded with patriotic voices, uplifted in vindication of the National honor and of the National right,—in the presence of all these hallowed associations, and in the same spirit in which the patriot Jackson stood forth in defence of the Union of the States, let us proclaim that, so far as depends on us, the Constitution must and shall be maintained. [Prolonged cheering.]

Fifth.—*The President of the United States*—Placed at the helm of State, when the vessel of the public safety is assailed from every quarter by the storms of faction, he stands calmly confident in the truth of Democratic principles, and the rectitude of his own judgment and intentions, and awaits with a serene and hopeful trust in the purposes of Providence, the calm of returning reason and patriotism.

Col. Calhoun Benham, of California, replied. He began by deploring sectional strife, and expressed his belief that the only way in which it could be suppressed was by securing the success of Democratic principles, and the stability of the Democratic Party. In speaking of New-York, he made her the subject of a glowing eulogy, as reflecting the sentiments of the great mass of the people of the Union, as embodying the patriotic tendencies of the people, and as being ever foremost in asserting the principles, ever most faithful in preserving the traditions and extending the renown of the Republic. It was only by a faithful adherence to the teachings of the fathers of the Republic that its integrity could be maintained and its prosperity promoted, and he felt assured that no injury would accrue to either if the whole country were as free from prejudice and sectional feeling, as enlightened, as liberal, as patriotic, as are we of the City of New-York. [Loud cheers.]

Sixth.—*The State of New-York.*

Capt. Rynders replied briefly, and to the point.

The next two toasts, as under, were not replied to:

Seventh.—*The City of New-York*—The Commercial Capital of the United States, she gathers among her citizens the children of each of them, and whilst she scatters from Maine to California the products of every clime and nation, may she ever remain as now, the loyal and conservative supporter of the rights of all, and send throughout the land, with her material commodities, the richer moral merchandise of a wise and inflexible fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.

Eighth.—*The Memory of Andrew Jackson*—Living, his heroic virtues made the statesman's art grand with the simplicity of truth, and adorned the sage's wisdom with the fire of the heart. Dead, his memory and example rest like a blessing upon his country, and preach to it an eternal union against every foreign or domestic foe.

Ninth.—*Civil and Religious Liberty*—Found perfect only in our happy country; the most precious inheritance of the American Revolution, we must be vigilant that no fanatical tampering with it is allowed.

Mr. Bernard Hughes responded. Without resorting to the weary platitudes which this sentiment almost invariably evokes, Mr. Hughes, in a few words, expressed his entire concurrence in it, and sat down amid cheers.

Tenth.—*The Army and Navy of the United States*—The most wonderful anomalies in natural history; achieving the grandest triumphs with the inadequate means, and never disgraced by an instance of pride or of ambition offensive to their country or dangerous to its institutions of civil liberty.

Capt. Ward, of the *North Carolina*, was called upon to reply. He began by jocosely appealing to public opinion in aid of increasing the pay of the officers of the Navy, and declared that, in his opinion, there was no more effective means than that of preserving the Union. He claimed that the greatness of this country dated its origin from the time when the Navy took California from the Mexicans, for then, by the subsequent discovery of the material for the "circulating medium," the people were enabled to pay half their debts—which resulted, of course, in the Navy being reduced in point of salary to just one-half. Then why should not Congress double their pay? That, he repeated, was the only way to save the Union. Of course, the Army was excellent in its way. Nothing could be more efficient or more deserving. But the Navy was not behind hand in importance. It had great functions to fulfill, and none could say it had ever failed to fulfill them—ever backed out from a duty—ever was wanting in the time of need. [Cheers.] This was illustrated in the defence of New-Orleans. That was a grand drama in three acts. The first occurred on the 14th of December, 1814; that was partly performed by the Navy. The second was on the 23d of December, when the British landed twelve miles below New-Orleans, intending to advance on it by the Mississippi; in that, also, the Navy took a leading part. The third and last was on the 8th of January, when Jackson, with his men, routed the British. [Cheers.] The old General was able to manage sailors as well as soldiers. His active brain and unconquerable pluck made him fit to wield both branches of the service, and achieve victory with both. [A Voice—He was a Marine.] No, he was not, (said the Captain,) but if he had been, he would have been none the worse for it. I honor the marines. They never shrink from duty; they caught John Brown, and they throttled him, too. [Laughter and cheers.]

Eleventh.—*The Press*—The mouthpiece of Freedom.

Twelfth.—*Woman*—Nature's masterpiece, and the only thing of earth man never tires of. [Cheers.]

Mr. George Purser replied. He indulged in the customary style of luxuriant eulogy, and observed that as Woman had been put between the Press on one side and the Tammany Society on the other, he could not avoid commisserating her position, and would suggest that the company return to the ball-room to relieve her. [Laughter.]

Thirteenth.—*The Tammany Society*—"Civil and Religious Liberty, the glory of man," its motto and its life, from its birthday in 1789, to the present, it has never violated the principal of its being. Born with the Federal Constitution, and making the strict construction of that national compact always its rule of action, it has stood, in adversity and in prosperity, the consistent champion of the rights of the States to regulate each for itself, its domestic institutions, without interference, question, or annoyance from any other; and the resolute defender of all the immunities, franchises, and liberties secured to their citizens by the conditions, compacts and compromises of the Constitution.

This being the last toast, the Company rose, and with becoming alacrity adopted Mr. Purser's suggestion and adjourned to the ball-room, where the festival was continued with undiminished pleasure "till daylight did appear," and, indeed, for some time after.

The following are selected from a large mass of letters received by the Committee, in response to invitations to attend:

LETTER FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Baltimore, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1860.

Gentlemen: It is not in my power to accept your invitation to the ball and festival, which your Society are to have on the 9th instant, commemorative of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans;—I wish it was.

As the tidings of that battle reached every city, township and hamlet in our land, with what patriotic delight were they received, and how deep and enduring, in the hearts of our countrymen, was the feeling of gratitude to the leader and the men who had achieved so unexampled a victory. Then, who thought of dissevering our States?

What, then, would have been the fate of him, could such a creature have been found, known to be plotting such a result?

But now, in a few short years, what a change. South and North (no such voice, thank God, has as yet been heard from the great West,) we are told that the Union is not worth preserving, and these paricidal words are listened to, with a seeming patience. We even permit ourselves to be asked to sit down, and coldly, with slate in hand, calculate its value. Calculate its value! It defies arithmetic. Tell out in figures the value of the ashes of a glorious ancestry, commingled with the soil of every field of the Revolution; the value of those noble triumphs of their joint valor—Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Yorktown; the value of the blood and the sufferings, which illustrated their fortitude and never-failing patriotism, in their march through Jersey, and their cantonment at Valley Forge; the value of that matchless name, honored and revered the world over, which is our joint property and pride—WASHINGTON; the value of the example, the entire creation of joint danger and wisdom, which we have exhibited of a Government which secures, as far as Government can secure, freedom to man, consistent with security to the nation.

Not worth preserving—the life, happiness, freedom, national renown, not worth preserving?

Are not the glorious monuments of the past, erected by joint efforts, not worth preserving?

Is not a great future, certain to establish even nobler monuments to regulated freedom, worth preserving?

Who, if he wisely loves his own State, can fail to adore the Union? Maryland is as dear to me as life, and I worship the Union, because of my devoted love of her.

What would she be without it?

Her sons could, to be sure, in mournful gratification, point to her past history—the revolutionary deeds of their ancestors—the battles won, in part, by their daring—to the wisdom of their counsels, enlightening even that convention, unrivaled in the history of man, for intelligence and patriotism, which gave us a Constitution, making the Union the more perfect; but for them, the Union gone, there would be nothing left in the future but comparative ruin and disgrace. What would she then be in the worldly estimate? The smallest principality of Europe would have a name, better known and esteemed than hers. And what is true of my State, is true of all. Your own imperial New-York, justly proud as you are, and we all are, of her greatness, whose ships float on every sea, pioneers of civilization, contributors to human wealth and want, rival of the world's marine, examples of what a free, united combination of States can accomplish, what would she then be? A paralysis would almost instantly strike her into imbecility. Her renown, too, her sons could only remember in the past. To her, also, there would be no future.

But let us not morbidly grieve over the dangers which threaten us. Let them rather serve but to animate and nerve us to meet with firmness and patriotism the crisis. Let us, in the spirit of a comprehensive nationality, and fraternal affection, renew our allegiance to the Union, that almost superhuman work of a common ancestry, and with all our hearts, and a resolution to withstand and overcome all impediments, swear on its altar, that "the Union must, and shall be preserved." Let that cry be heard throughout the land, and, as in the days of JACKSON, the peril will be ended.

But to place the result beyond all hazard, let us, at once, cease our criminations and recriminations—let us deal with each other (as Heaven surely designs us to be) as brethren, in the purpose of Providence united together to promote the happiness of man, under a form of government admirably calculated to that end, and to commend to the nations of the world the cause of a well-regulated constitutional freedom. But, should evil spirits succeed still in counseling the nation, in spite of all precautionary measures, and the warning voice of patriotism fail its purpose, and pushing on their traitorous machinations, the standard of actual rebellion be raised, let the memorable words of JACKSON be our battle cry, and the glorious stars and stripes our standard, and the plotters will soon be seen imploring for mercy, or calling upon the very mountains to cover them.

I have the honor to be, with much regard, your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON.

Messrs. JOHN KELLY, JONATHAN TROTTER, WILSON SMALL, and others, Committee, &c., New-York.

LETTER FROM SENATOR GWIN, OF CALIFORNIA.

MY DEAR SIR: Most gladly would I avail myself of your invitation to join with you, and the venerable Society over which you preside, in celebrating the forty-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, did not my official duties here forbid my absence from my seat in the Senate.

The first years of my life were spent in the intimacy of the Patriot-Hero whose greatest military achievement you are about to celebrate. My earliest political teachings were received from his lips. During his life I was honored by his friendship and confidence. His great deeds and sage counsels have ever been the especial objects of my veneration, and I have ever esteemed it a sacred and pleasing duty to do honor to his memory, as well from respect to a deceased benefactor and friend, as from love for my fellow-citizens, to whom his example and advice are of such inestimable value.

Never since the foundation of the Government has there been a time when the American people could refer to the precepts and bright deeds of ANDREW JACKSON with more profit to themselves and their country than the present. Never was the Union which he loved so dearly, and for the integrity of which he fought so bravely in the field and toiled so nobly in the camp and in the Cabinet, in such imminent peril as it is now. Never was it so necessary as now for every American patriot to repeat in spirit and in truth the noble determination which he uttered, and which has become the motto of the nation—"The Union must and shall be preserved." In this one sentence is epitomized the entire duty of every good citizen, the entire career of the warrior sage, and the entire lesson which he taught his countrymen during his long life of disinterested public service.

The Union which JACKSON vowed to preserve was the Union of the Constitution—the Union of coequal and coördinate sovereignties—the Union which the Embassadors of the old thirteen confederated States framed for the benefit and the protection of the rights of all—the Union by which minorities were secured against the oppression or assaults of majorities. That Union is now assailed in its very essence by a large and powerful sectional party, under the lead of bold, ambitious, bad men. A crusade has been declared against the institutions and rights of fifteen States, which, if not arrested and crushed out by the patriotic masses North and South, must inevitably lead to the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Government. From the rostrum, the pulpit and the Press, the orators, preachers and writers of this sectional organization promulgate treason, insurrection, murder, arson and robbery. The vocabulary of insult and invective is daily exhausted against the inhabitants of every Slaveholding State, and the intention is openly avowed to abrogate by force the social and industrial system which those States have adopted and cherished. Within a few weeks we have seen a sovereign State invaded by an armed band of ruffians, whose purpose it was to excite the slaves to insurrection—to put arms in their hands to assassinate their masters, and spread death and desolation throughout the Southern States; and we have seen the murderous acts of these traitors excused and palliated by leading presses, preachers and orators connected with this sectional organization. We have seen men nominated and supported for high and responsible offices who have openly indorsed and approved the seditious doctrines of which JOHN BROWN's raid was the natural result, and we now see the purpose declared by this sectional majority to elevate to the Presidency of the Republic one who sustains the doctrines that there is an irrepressible conflict between the North and South, which will endure until one or the other is subdued. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the minority, whose rights and honor are thus assailed, should resolve to defend themselves, and resist aggression by seceding from a compact which has ceased to be equal.

I should be wanting in candor and patriotism did I conceal from you my honest conviction that unless this aggressive and anti-constitutional party in the Northern States is defeated at the ballot-box by the conservative men of the Republic the Union is in imminent peril. I express this opinion uninfluenced by self-interest. The State which I have the honor to represent in part is far removed from the scene of the conflict, and in standing up for the just constitutional rights of the South, we have no other motive than patriotism and devotion to the principle that the "Union must and shall be preserved."

It is particularly fitting that the Empire State should lead the van in defence of the Constitution and its compacts, for it was that State which was the first to suggest and advocate its adoption.

Three years in advance of any other State, the Legislature of New-York, on Sunday, July 21, 1782, passed a set of wise and patriotic resolutions, condemning the inadequacy and weakness of the old system of the Confederacy, and demanding a national Constitution. They resolved that "it is the opinion of this Legislature, that the present system of these States exposes the common cause to a precarious issue, and leaves us at the mercy of events over which we have no influence: a conduct extremely unwise in any nation, and at all times, and to a change of which we are impelled at this juncture, by reasons of peculiar and irresistable weight; and that it appears to this Legislature, that the aforegoing important ends can never be attained by partial deliberations of the States separately; but that it is essential to the common welfare, that there should be, as soon as possible, a conference of the whole on the subject, and that it would be advisable for this purpose, to propose to Congress to recommend, and to each State to adopt the measure of assembling a General Convention of the States, specially authorized to revise and amend the Confederation, reserving a right to the respective Legislatures to ratify their determinations."

The danger is great and immediate, but it is in the power of the conservative masses at the North to avert it, and to restore peace and happiness to our now distracted country. Let them invoke the spirit of JACKSON, let them initiate "his lofty comprehensive patriotism," let them "fix his precepts in their hearts," and let them announce in thunder tones throughout the length and breadth of the land that, "*The Union must and shall be preserved*," and faction will be awed into silence, and the voice of treason hushed forever.

I remain, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
WM. M. GWIN.

Hon. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN COCHRANE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1860.

To Sachems John Kelly, Richard B. Connolly, and others:

GENTLEMEN: The public duties which engage my attention at the Federal Capitol, prevents my acceptance of your invitation to a festival on the 9th inst., in commemoration of the Battle of New-Orleans. I would not willingly, however, suffer the opportunity of greeting well your purpose, and of magnifying its patriotism to pass unimproved.

The general sense of the country long ago accepted the propriety of celebrating on its anniversary the battle of New-Orleans. A common admiration of superior virtue and of human excellence still connects indissolubly the name of ANDREW JACKSON with the interest and glory of the country. It is, however, with more than its ordinary interest that your celebration will be invested. Under peaceful auspices, emotions of unalloyed pleasure swell patriotic congratulations. But when the sky lowers and mutterings threaten, the sense of present security is apt to be disturbed by apprehensions of approaching calamity. The usual serenity of the political atmosphere is sadly obscured. With a sudden shock hostile forces were precipitated against the Union, and reflecting citizens everywhere are summoning to its protection their energies and their fortunes. Surely you will not fail to pronounce your condemnation of *treason*, nor to stigmatize all those who have encouraged it. It cannot be desired that I should essay a detail of events of such recent occurrence that the public mind is still appalled by their enormity, and shocked by their flagitiousness. The people's peace violated, and human life extinguished—the Federal Constitution trampled upon, and State sovereignty assailed—the wail of the bereaved suppressed in the terrible gloom only by fearful apprehension of the horrors of a servile insurrection. Such are the outlines of the picture which is summoned before the mind by mention of Harper's Ferry. Denounced be the councils that conceived, and accursed the hand that executed these infamous deeds. Upon you, gentlemen, devolves within your appropriate sphere this patriotic duty. You will proclaim from Tammany Hall, that ancient fortress of civil and religious liberty, the principles which comprehend the Union, and your determination to adhere to them. The true lover of his country will listen with applause to your commendable sentiments, and the patriot will be confirmed by the lustre and force of your example.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN COCHRANE.

LETTER FROM HON. D. R. FLOYD JONES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1860.

To Isaac V. Fowler, Grand Sachem, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from "The Society of Tammany" to unite with its members in celebrating the forty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans.

Permit me, in addition to the expression of my thanks for the honor of the invitation and of my inability to accept it, to say, that during no period of our country's history could the practical exemplification of those well-known characteristics of the venerated JACKSON, viz.: his indomitable energy and tried patriotism—with more propriety or necessity be invoked than at the present. Now, more than at all other times, we need the dead hero's self-sacrificing devotion to his country's good, and his unfaltering determination to preserve, at all hazards, the union of the States. Very truly, yours, D. R. FLOYD JONES.

Letters were also received from Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. Jno. D. Ashmore, of South Carolina; Hon. Wm. Burton, Governor of Delaware; Hon. Sam'l S. Cox, of Ohio; Hon. Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Bragg, of North Carolina; Hon. Jas. T. Pratt, of Connecticut; Hon. Rodman M. Price, of New-Jersey; Hon. David L. Seymour, Hon. J. W. Noell, of Missouri; Hon. John C. Burch, of California; Hon. Jas. A. Stewart, of Maryland; Hon. Robert J. Walker, Hon. John T. Harris, of Illinois; Hon. Thos. B. Florence, M. C.; Hon. Jno. W. Underwood, of Georgia; Com. Salter, U. S. N.; Hon. John Robbins, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Capt. Foote, U. S. N.; Hon. P. W. Gardiner, of Rhode Island; Hon. Jas. J. Roosevelt, Hon. Robt. McClellan, Hon. John G. Saxe, of Vermont; Hon. Richard Vaux, Wm. M. Browne, Esq., Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. John C. Mather, Hon. Delos De Wolf, Hon. Israel T. Hatch, Hon. Isaac H. Wright, Hon. Sam'l Sloan, Hon. J. McLeod Murphy, Hon. Wm. F. Russell, &c., &c.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

Mr. John Shakespear, of Langley Priory, provided in his will that his executors should pay out of his personal estate, "and before any other legacies, the sum of £2,500, to be laid out by them as they shall think fit, with the concurrence of the trustees of Shakespeare's house, already sanctioned by me in forming a museum at Shakespeare's house in Stratford, and for such other purpose as my said trustees in their discretion shall think fit and desirable for the purpose of giving effect to my wishes." He also directed that £30 a year should be paid to a person who should act as guardian of the house. The trustees of Mr. Shakespear's will objected to acting upon the terms of the bequest, conceiving that it was void, both under the statute of mortmain, and as tending to create a perpetuity. Yesterday, Vice-Chandler Wood sustained these objections.

At a meeting held on the 15th ult., at Ayr, it was reported that the total contributions subscribed for the behoof of the Misses Begg, nieces of the Poet Burns, amounted to £1,128, of which £1,076 was available after the payment of the expenses. It was agreed that annuities of £20 should be purchased for each of the Misses Begg, which would cost about £540; the remaining balance of £400 to be placed at their disposal, with the consent of trustees. Of the £76 overplus, it was agreed to remit £50 to the fund for behoof of Mrs. Thompson, the poet's daughter; while the remaining £26, together with any further subscriptions which might be received, should be subsequently appropriated at the Committee might see proper.

The following is the ascertained circulation up to this date, of Mr. James' publications issued by the Tract Society of London: *Anxious Inquirer*, 18mo., 456,421; do., royal edition, 20,217; do., 32mo., 101,227; do., Welsh, 7,710; do., Italian, 160; do., German, 429; do., French, 279—total, 586,443. *Pastoral Addresses*, 1,049,319; *Young Man from Home*, 88,001; *Christian Progress*, 37,817; *Believe and be Saved*, 32mo., 30,260; *Path to the Bush*, 32mo., 13,813; *Elizabeth Bales*, 32mo., 8,262. Tracts—*Believe and be saved*, 450,900; *Your Great Concern*, 129 250; *The Pious Collier*, 121,575; *The Man that Killed his Neighbor*, 416,310—grand total, 2,930,950. *The Anxious Inquirer* has been circulated in several other languages, but to what extent is unknown.

Mary Bunten, who died at the railway station, Stevenston, Scotland, on the 19th ult., was 83 years of age, and when a young woman was a servant in the house of Burns, the poet, at Mossgiel. The last time she saw Burns was previous to his departure to Edinburgh, and on leaving the house he addressed her thus: "That she would either mak' a spoon or spile a horn." Whether she has done the one or the other she alone can relate, but she lived a comfortable life with her husband, who was a shoemaker, and after his death she supported herself by white-seam sewing. She was a widow for upwards of fifty years.

Nearly £400 have been subscribed for the statue to Dr. Isaac Watts, in the public park at Southampton, Dr. Watts' native town. Mr. Lucas, the sculptor, has commenced the statue, which will be above life-size, and with the pedestal will stand nearly 20 feet high. About £200 more is required to be subscribed by the public. Mr. Lucas has completed a model of the statue, and has succeeded in perfecting an admirable likeness of the poet. The statue and pedestal will be of Balsover stone. The inauguration of the erection of the statue by a grand public ceremonial will take place.

Blackwood's Magazine for December has attained an honor rarely conferred on a monthly periodical—it has reached a second edition. The cause is to be found in its very stirring article on the operations in the Pei-ho, which report assigns to the pen of Captain Sherard Osborn, the author of the *Cruise in Japanese Waters*. The Messrs. Blackwood were expected to make a hit with their approaching publication of Mr. Oliphant's account of Lord Elgin's Mission; and the result is likely to exceed even their most sanguine anticipations. Its sale, probably, will only fall short of that of Capt. M'Clintock's Journal.

Massimo d'Azeglio, the celebrated Italian statesman, author and artist, has recently published in Paris, and in French, a work entitled *La Politique du droit Chrétien, au point de vue de la question Italienne.* D'Azeglio's theory is that, whereas Christianity has penetrated the social, intellectual and religious life of nations, the sphere of politics is still left a prey to Paganism and the ruling principles thereof, violence, conquest and slavery. Hence the present complications.

Mr. Robert Scott Burn, the well-known writer on agricultural subjects, is engaged in conjunction with Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons, in preparing a work in which will be recorded all inventions, improvements and facts connected with agriculture. This will be published annually, and is to be entitled *The Year Book of Agricultural Facts.* The first volume will be ready in January.

Several personal friends of M. Lamartine have addressed a letter to the journals calling upon those who have already shown their friendship by a first subscription to lend their aid under the present urgent circumstances. It appears that only 160,000 francs were raised, and 300,000 francs are still required.

A curious little volume, entitled *Writing Tables with a Calendar*, printed in 1604, occurred in the sale of a library at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's auction-rooms, in London. This is one of the earliest of those old Table Books alluded to by Shakespeare, and supplanted by the modern diaries. After an active competition the volume sold for £14.

The English Government has granted an annual pension of £50 to Mrs. Jane Taylor, of No. 104 Minories, author of an "Epitome of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy," "Improved Lunar Tables," "Guide to the Use of Maury's Charts," &c., for her services in the cause of navigation—a deserved and gratifying recognition of merit.

The 7th inst. was fixed for the appearance of the first number of a new weekly paper, entitled the *Army and Navy Gazette.* The editor is Mr. W. H. Russell. This journal is to be devoted to the discussion of questions relating to the military services and national defences, and the diffusion of authentic information upon these subjects.

Two new monthly magazines were to be started in London with the new year: one entitled *Pastime*, much after the manner of the *Family Friend*—a publication that has "had its day"—and the other devoted to an analytical account of the Scriptures. The title is to be the *Interpreter*, and the price is fixed at 2d.

Messrs. Chambers inaugurate the 29th year of the existence of their journal, by bringing out in its columns with 1860 a "Tale of Modern English Life," to extend through several months. Its title is to be "The Bateman Household, and What Became of Them," and the author is Mr. James Payn, who succeeded Mr. Leitch Ritchie as the editor of *Chambers'.*

M. Jacquot, who calls himself Eugene de Mirecourt, the too notorious biographer of contemporaries, has exchanged Paris for London as a residence. Since he became a denizen of the great metropolis he has published a biography of Napoleon III., which is to be followed by sketches of Victor Hugo, M. de Morny, and Louis Veuillot, of the *Univers.*

The *Cornhill Magazine* says: "By the way, what a strange fate is that which has befallen the veteran novelist! He is her Majesty's Consul General in Venice, the only city in Europe where the famous "Two Cavaliers" cannot by any possibility be seen riding together."

The "Catholic Publishing and Bookselling Company, Limited," is bringing out in fortnightly numbers, at a very low price, William Cobbett's *History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland*," to show "how that event has impoverished the main body of the people in these countries."

It appears that there are two histories of Hampshire (Eng.) preparing—one by Mr. Woodward, which is to be published in parts, and will, when finished, form three quarto volumes; and the other is said to be by Sir Frederick Madden, the head of the manuscript department of the British Museum.

Messrs. Baily Brothers, the well-known sporting publishers of London, intend commencing, in the Spring, a new sporting magazine, to be entitled *Baily's Monthly Magazine of Sports, Pastimes, and Racing Register.*

Mr. Maxwell, proprietor of the *Welcome Guest*, and Mr. Frederick Vizetelly are projecting a new illustrated paper to be published in the beginning of the new year. It is to be similar to the *Illustrated Times.*

The valuable library of the late Mr. James Hudson, who was so many years Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, is about to be sold at auction. It contains many of the most able scientific treatises on agriculture.

German literature has sustained a loss by the death of William Grimm, the younger of the celebrated brothers. He was in his 74th year.

Is is said that the first order given to the printers by the publishers of the *Cornhill Magazine* (Thackeray's) was for 60,000 copies.

Mr. Peter Bayne, the editor of the *Edinburgh Witness*, has been appinted the editor of the *Dial.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 18.

$5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	85½	2,242 N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾
1,500 Virginia St. 6s..	91	1,350 do........s10	73¾
5 000 Va. 5s, Ster. Bs.	93½	823 do........	73⅝
1,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	93½	100 do........b60	73⅞
4,000 Missouri St 6s..	79⅛	150 do........b5	73¾
8,000 do.......	79⅜	200 do........b10	73⅞
50,000 do......b30	79⅞	100 do........s22	73⅝
2,000 B. C. W. Loan..	99	100 do........b30	73⅝
2,000 New-York C. 6s	90¼	200 do........b30	73⅝
1,000 E. R. 1st M. B..	95	100 do........s15	73⅝
4,000 E. R. 2d M. B.E.	90	25 Hud. Riv. R....b60	42¼
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	98½	50 do........b30	42¾
2,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	81½	20 do........	42⅞
2,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	94	100 do........b30	42¼
25 Phenix Bank......	106	300 Reading R'd....s10	40¾
35 Bank of Commerce.	85½	100 do........	40⅝
25 Metropolitan Bank.	107½	200 do........	40⅝
150 Cum. Coal Pref.....	16¼	1950 do........	40⅝
150 do.......b60	16¼	500 do........s60	40⅝
100 Penn. Coal Co......	82½	50 Mich. Cen. R....b30	37½
24 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	91¾	50 do........	37
10 do.......	91½	65 M.So.& N. Ia.G.Sk.	16½
50 do.......	91¾	170 Panama Railroad..	126¼
16 do.......	91	50 do........s60	126¼
50 do.......b30	91¾	50 do........s30	126⅜
135 Pacific M. S. Co...	75¼	325 Illinois Cen. R....	57⅛
100 do.......s30	75	50 do........b30	57⅛
50 do.......	75¼	20 Clev. Col. & C. R..	95
200 do.......s60	75	50 Gal. & Chic. R..b30	63
135 do.......	75	100 do........s30	62¾
100 do.......s60	74¾	50 do........s10	62⅝
50 do.......b60	75½	24 do........	62⅝
50 Chic. & R. I. R..s60	62⅛	400 do........	62⅝
750 do.......	62⅝	500 do........btw	62⅝
100 do.......b60	63	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.b10	19¾
100 do.......	62⅞	100 do........	19¾
150 do.......b60	62⅞	75 do........b60	20¼
100 do.......s10	62⅝	70 Little Miami R....	84
20 Milw. & Miss. R....	2½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Cal. S. 7s......	83	100 Hudson Riv. R.b60	42¾
1,000 Harlem 2d m.Bs.	93½	100 do........	42¾
5 000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	86	190 M. S. & N. I. G. S....	16½
4,000 Hud. Riv. R 3d M.	81¼	2,000 Reading R....	40
1,000 Chic. & R. I. Bds.	90½	200 do........b30	40¼
50 Cumber. Coal Pref.	15¾	50 Ill. Cen. R......b30	58
25 do.......	15¾	14 do........	57¾
50 Del. & H. C'l Co. b30	91¾	200 do........	57⅞
50 Pacific M. S. Co. b60	75½	24 Galena & Chic. R..	62⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R....s60	73⅝	10 do........	62⅝
10 do.......	73⅝	375 Chic & Rock Is. R..	62⅜
400 do.......	73⅝	100 do........s30	62⅝
100 do.......b20	73⅝	300 do........b60	63
50 do.......	73⅝	200 do........	62⅝
100 Erie R. R.....	8¾	50 do........b10	62⅝
50 do.......	8¾		

TUESDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

Six or seven back mails from the South came to hand this morning, covering large remittances from New-Orleans, Mobile, &c. in both Foreign and Domestic Bills. This occurrence, while further reducing the rates of Exchange on London and Paris, gave, for the moment, increased activity to the Money market. Some of the Banking houses were busy in buying cheap bills, others in paying sight drafts made on them from the South, and others again in selling Exchange to be paid for to-morrow, on the sailing of the Boston steamer. In these various ways considerable sums were temporarily diverted by private lenders from the use of the Brokers, and at the same time most of the Banks were disinclined to extend their engagements, except to regular dealers. We quote demand loans at 7 ℘ cent.; 60 days discounts 7 ℘ cent., and three to six months lists of prime paper, outside of Bank, from 9 to 10 ℘ cent. Exchange on London is down to 108½@108⅝ standard bills, and 108@108⅝ for first-class merchant and transient Bank bills. The market very irregular, and a large amount of Southern bills left over. Francs ranged from f. 5 22½ to f. 5 18¾, with a moderate business in standard bills.

The Stock market was sold down on some of the leading shares, particularly New-York Central, at the early Board, no doubt on the calculation that the continued closeness in Money would bring out more cash Stock than subsequently appeared. The sales of Central Stock were large at 73⅛, cash, and the same price, seller 10 days, by much the same parties. But after the adjournment, the cash certificates on the Street commanded 73⅛@⅜, and for the first time in several weeks appeared to be almost as scarce as cash itself. Influenced by this sign, the price was firmer at the Second Board, and closed, as yesterday, 73⅝@73¾ ℘ cent. Erie and Hudson shares were also firmer, and the Western Stocks steady at about yesterday's closing rates. The fall in Reading continued down to 40 ℘ cent., and some large sales made at that figure in the afternoon. The decline grows, in part, out of the proceedings at the annual meeting in Philadelphia, where a disposition was shown by a leading stockholder to close the transfers in Boston and this City against speculation in the Stock. The resolution offered to this effect was subsequently withdrawn. In Panama there was a decline of ⅜ ℘ cent., and some seller's options in Pacific Mail were put out a fraction below 75 ℘ cent., and buyer's option 75⅝ ℘ cent. The weakness in Delaware and Hudson continues, mainly from the state of the money market, while Cumberland Coal shares have advanced from $13 to $15½@$16. Illinois Central continued steady and rather firm in the afternoon at 57⅞ ℘ cent. Railway bonds in moderate demand, and no change of moment in prices. Some large purchases of Missouris were made at 79½, buyer 30 days, and the stock closed steady. We are glad to hear through a private telegram from St. Louis to-day, that the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature has rejected the bill to increase the Loan of State credit to the Railways, and this action is likely to be final, as the session adjourns on Monday next.

We copy from the Philadelphia *Ledger* the following statement of the business of the Reading Railroad for the year ending Nov. 30, 1859, as shown in the annual report just submitted to the stockholders:

RECEIPTS OF THE ROAD.

From travel, 379,403, equal to 126,076 through passengers		$318,846 19
Freight on merchandise, 834,609 3-10 tons....		471,887 67
Freight on coal, 1,832,931 11-20 tons, at 1.16 35 cents		1,983,685 12
United States Mail		[illegible]
Miscellaneous receipts		27,276 37
Total		$2,724,293 35

EXPENSES.

Transportation	$899,221 73	
Road way	233,578 97	
Drawbacks and allowances	143,380 79	—1,276,180 59
Net profit for the year		$1,448,112 76

INTEREST ON BONDED DEBT.

Coupons to 1st January, 1860....	$704,094 00	
Interest on bonds and mortgage, real estate	31,227 00	
Total interest for the year....	735,321 00	

RENEWAL FUND.

5 cents per 100 tons on 404,593,694 tons transported 1 mile during twelve months, ending Nov. 30, 1859	202,296 81	— 937,617 84
Dividend fund for the year		$510,494 92

Which has been disposed of as follows, viz:

Sinking Fund—loan 1836-'60	$25,000 00	
Sinking Fund—loan 1849-'70	75,000 00	
Sinking Fund—loan 1756-'86	50,000 00	— $150,000 00
State tax on capital for 1859		16,828 02
Dividend on preferred stock, 7 ℘ cent, on $1,551,800		108,626 00
Accrued interest on reserved dividends, p. stock		12,104 04— 287,558 06
Reserved Fund, 1859		$222,936 87

During the past year there has been a general improvement in the business of the Company. Every department shows an increase in the quantities carried and in the receipts, while there has been a general reduction in the cost of transportation and other expenses.

A comparison with the business of 1858, shows the following results, viz.: In merchandise an increase of 146,880 2-10 in tons carried, $138,972 73 in receipts, and $67,842 56 in profit.

In coal, an increase of 90 234 14-20 in tons carried, $17,591 74 in receipts, $97,192 57 in profit.

In travel, an increase of 93,753 in passengers, $46,168 48 in receipts, and a decrease of $11,964 57 in profit.

Mail and miscellaneous receipts have increased $10,411 52.

Transportation expenses have been decreased 7 55 100 cents per ton of coal carried; 20 58-100 cents per ton of merchandise carried, and increased 24 5 100 cents per through passenger.

The net amount of freight and toll received from coal averaged, in 1858, 120 94-100 cents per ton carried. In 1859, 115 85-100 cents per ton carried, and the percentage of all expenses, except Renewal Fund, to gross income from all sources was, in 1858, 47 80-100 per cent.; in 1859, 46 85-100 per cent, including Renewal Fund; the percentage in 1859 was 54 26 100 per cent.; in 1858, 55 7-100 per cent.

The following comparative statement, which includes receipts and expenditures of every description, shows an increase of $117,785 50 in the net profit for the year, viz.:

1859.

Gross receipts		$2,724,293 35
Expenses	$1,276,180 59	
Renewal Fund	202,296, 84	—1,478,477 43
Net profit		$1,245,815 92

1858.

Gross receipts		$2,510,750 91
Expenses	$1,199,798 35	
Renewal	182,922 14	—1,382,720 49
Net profit		$1,128,030 42
Increase		$117,785 50

The dividend fund for the year is shown as follows, viz.:

Amount of net profit		$1,245,815 92
Less interest on bonded debt		735 321 00
Dividend Fund		$510,494 92

Equal to 4 35-100 ℘ cent. on $11,737,041 22, the Capital Stock of the Company. Last year it was $388,323 42 equal to 3⅓ ℘ cent. on the capital.

The income of the year has been appropriated as follows, viz.:

Amount of profit		$1,448 112 75
Less of renewal fund		202,296 84
Net profit		$1,245,815 92
From which deduct for		
Interest on bonds	$704 094 00	
Interest on mortgages	31,227 00	—$735,321 00
Dividend fund		$510,494 92
Which has been disposed of as follows:		
To Sinking Fund	$150,000 00	
Taxes	16,828 02	
Seven ℘ cent. dividend declared on Preferred Stock to be paid hereafter	108,626 00	
Interest on Preferred Stock Dividends of former years	12,104 04	—$287,558 06
Balance carried to Reserved Fund		222,936 86
The amount at the credit of Reserved Fund at the end of 1858 was		111,314 79
Add amount of surplus this year		222,936 88
Total		$334,250 67
Deduct amount carried to expense account, to make losses and depreciations		$106,171 64
Present amount of Reserved Fund		$228,069 03
The appropriation to renewal Fund out of income account, has this year amounted to the sum of		$202,296 84
And balance unexpended in 1858		12,713 89
Together		$215,010 73
Of which there has been expended this year (as per detailed statement)		$208,417 32
Leaving a balance applicable to next year of..		$6 593 41

During the past year there has been expended on the Lebanon Valley Branch, to complete depot at Harrisburgh

	$13,661 16
In new turnouts and sidings	16 919 50
In settlement of land damages	44,789 06
Together	$74,779 48

Making the present cost of the Branch $4 493,755 84. Full details of the working of the Branch are given in statement E, annexed to this report. The result is as follows:—Total number of passengers carried, 103,144, equal to 43,410 carried the whole length of the Branch; total tonnage of every description, 311,326 tons.

Gross receipts	$236,328 08
Working expenses	94,208 23
Profit on the Branch	$142,619 85
Add amount earned on the Main Line from the same business	134,168 30
Together	$276,788 15

Equal to 6⅛ ℘ cent. on the total cost of the Lebanon Valley Railroad.

It has been deemed preferable to ask for an extension of the term of payment of the bonds maturing in 1860, than to attempt a negotiation of those due in 1886, which were created in 1857 to be specially reserved for this purpose. By an extension, all the rights of the mortgagees are retained unimpaired, and the security remains the first liens upon the property of the Company. New sheets of coupons will be issued, and it is proposed to pay to the holders a bonus of ten per cent. This proposition, it is expected, will prove acceptable to the holders of the bonds, which will continue to be, as they have always been, among the best railroad securities in the country.

As this extension will render any further issue of 1886 bonds unnecessary, measures have been taken to insure the cancelment of those on hand, and to record a deed reducing the amount of the mortgage to the amount of bonds actually in circulation, viz.: $3,586,500.

In asking for this extension, it would appear desirable that some action should be taken to secure the gradual extinguishment of the bonded debt of the Company. The Managers, therefore, recommend that an increase should be made to the existing sinking funds, to be applied annually to the purchase and cancelment of bonds on the best terms they can be procured, so long as this can be done at or under par.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec'd at Ports	2,308,000	1,931,000	1,145,000	1,611,000	1,626,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	901,000	586,000	360,000	342,000	529,000
Ex. to France	223,000	264,000	131,000	155,000	189,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	102,000	155,000	93,000	105,000	131,000
Total Exports	1,226,000	1,005,000	584,000	602,000	852,000
Stock on hand	990,000	770,000	567,000	760,000	681,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:					
Rec'd at Ports	163,000	150,000	94,000	125,000	100,000
Ex. to G.Brit'n	77,000	49,000	26,000	30,000	29,000
Ex. to France	31,000	15,000	20,000	14,000	12,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	9,000	23,000	9,000	7,000	11,000
Total Exports	117,000	87,000	55,000	51,000	52,000

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote country bank notes thus:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-York State	3-10@ —	Mobile, Ala.	¾@ —
New-England	1-5@ —	New-Orleans, La.	¼@ ⅜
New-Jersey	1-5@ —	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	2½@ 3
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅞@ 1
Interior Penn.	⅜@ ⅜	Missouri	2@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜	Indiana (free)	1½@ —
Maryland	½@ ⅝	Tennessee	1½@ —
Virginia	¾@ 1	Michigan	1@ —
North Carolina	1½@ —	Canada	⅜@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	½@ —	Interior Alabama	1½@ —

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $331,722; payments, $137,946; balance, this afternoon, $7,907,938.

The receipts of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, the first week in January, were $16,641, against $13,803 same week last year.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 2.	LOANS. Jan. 9.	SPECIE. Jan. 2.	SPECIE. Jan. 9.
Philadelphia	3,246,000	3,210,000	614,030	593,000
North America	2,741,105	2,763,179	572,204	554,267
Farm. & Mech.	4,098,103	3,953,535	804,511	905,648
Commercial	1,507,000	1,512,000	231,000	203,000
Mechanics'	1,705,474	1,701,104	229,929	208,403
N. Liberties	1,156,000	1,267,000	208,000	230,000
Southwark	1,007,288	1,018,474	205,262	238,723
Kensington	823,622	815,030	132,905	133,786
Penn Township	818,596	817,916	149,988	141,429
Western	1,260,167	1,280,030	213,895	248,125
Manuf. & Mech.	1,112,290	1,126,830	141,305	139,885
Commerce	644,486	615,317	132,375	178,833
Girard	2,169,003	2,113,920	307,834	291,373
Tradesmen's	615,010	588,381	108,926	96,695
Consolidation	465,989	454,724	52,002	58,890
City	814,586	783,788	102,078	88,233
Commonwealth	419,754	425,551	70,401	77,265
Corn Exchange	397,109	413,806	69,898	53,424
Union	384,265	387,413	62,253	61,673
Total	25,386,387	25,248,051	4,450,261	4,453,252

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 2.	DEPOSITS. Jan. 9.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 2.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 9.
Philadelphia	1,502,000	1,605,000	234,000	246,000
North America	1,567,343	1,606,495	251,364	285,959
Farm. & Mech.	2,963,645	2,931,455	357,915	352,960
Commercial	678,000	711,000	159,000	159,000
Mechanics'	869,817	844,261	115,895	155,139
N. Liberties	877,000	840,000	111,000	120,000
Southwark	705,352	742,149	99,990	99,615
Kensington	553,998	545,890	123,440	121,530
Penn Township	565,929	540,801	85,575	87,750
Western	857,614	900,056	116,070	122,200
Manuf. & Mech.	573,395	579,965	104,790	107,705
Commerce	456,001	505,416	76,865	78,475
Girard	986,788	971,542	168,850	180,130
Tradesmen's	435,063	393,500	79,837	78,898
Consolidation	251,938	257,719	94,285	93,725
City	412,717	377,444	94,015	109,175
Commonwealth	236,540	241,142	106,630	106,825
Corn Exchange	263,031	246,165	88,695	87,955
Union	221,240	215,858	95,585	90,351
Total	14,982,919	14,161,437	2,586,601	2,675,623

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 194 bbls. Flour, 14,256 bushels Wheat, 2,675 bushels Corn, 1,685 bushels Oats, 1,801 pkgs. Provisions, 337 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 25, and 40 bbls. Pearls, at $5 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 1,000 mats Java at 15c.; 400 bags Maracaibo at 12⅜c.@13c.; 250 bags Laguayra at about 13c.; 155 bags Rio at 11c.@12c.; and 600 bags St. Domingo at 11⅜c. ℘ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 85,019 pkgs., including—according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON—33,250 mats, and 1,020 bags Java, 37,952 bags Rio and Santos, 5,547 bags Maracaibo, 4,650 bags Ceylon, 1,400 bags Laguayra, 500 bags St. Domingo, and 700 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Jan. 8, New-Orleans	85,000
Jan. 8, Baltimore	23,000
Jan. 8, Philadelphia	3,000
Jan. 10, New-York	37,952
Grand total	148,952

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 1,100 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11c.@11⅛c., and other grades at proportionate prices, ℘ lb. Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. have prepared the following statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since the 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	RECEIPTS. Since Sep. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To G. Brit.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To France.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. Other F.P.
1859-60	165,000	2,398,000	75,000	27,000	13,000
1858-9	150,000	1,931,000	49,000	15,000	23,000
1857-8	94,000	1,145,000	26,000	20,000	9,000
1856-7	125,000	1,611,000	30,000	14,000	7,000
1855-6	100,000	1,626,000	29,000	12,000	11,000
1854-5	65,000	978,000	56,000	11,000	11,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	896,000	219,000	103,000	1,218,000	918,000
1858-9	586,000	264,000	155,000	1,005,000	770,000
1857-8	360,000	131,000	93,000	584,000	567,000
1856-7	342,000	155,000	105,000	602,000	760,000
1855-6	529,000	189,000	134,000	852,000	681,000
1854-5	467,000	109,000	60,000	636,000	345,000

DYEWOODS—Have been quiet, to-day, yet prices have been sustained. We quote: Camwood, $115 @$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $24@$25; Fustic, Savanilla, $18 50@$19; Fustic, Maracaibo, $18; Logwood, Laguna, $22@$23; Logwood, Tabasco, $22@$23; Logwood, St Domingo, $13 25; Logwood, Jamaica, $12@12 50; Lima Wood, $70@$75; Sapan Wood, $70@75; Barwood, $23@$24 ℘ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are inquired for, at prices ranging from $3 50@$4 50 ℘ cwt. Mackerel are in demand, including large No. 1, at $16@$16 25, and No. 2 at $13 50@$13 75 ℘ bbl. Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have manifested more eagerness to sell, and a disposition to make some concessions to buyers, the tendency of the market having been decidedly in favor of the latter. The demand, however, has been rather moderate. Sales have been reported of 9,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 25; extra State at $5 30@$5 45; inferior to very choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands at $5 60@$5 75, ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@	$5 00
Superfine State	5 20	@	5 25
Extra State	5 30	@	5 45
Superfine Western	5 15	@	5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 35	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@	6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 65	@	7 40

Southern Flour is in fair request, at about former rates. Sales, to-day, 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$6 80 ℘ bbl. Sales 525 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, $4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, and prices lean in favor of purchasers. The inquiry is limited. We have heard of sales of only 5,000 bush., including white Canada and white Genesee at $1 40; and amber Western on private terms. Corn is depressed and declining; sales have been made of 14,000 bushels at 84c.@87c., chiefly at 86c.@87c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; and 85c. for new mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is less sought after, and is heavy at 91c.@92c. ℘ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 45½c.@46½c.; Western, at 45c.@46c.; State, at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 42c.@44c.; Southern, at 40c.@42½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 350 bales North River at $1@$1 18¾ for shipment, and for City use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at steady rates.

HOPS—New have been inquired for at prices ranging from 10c.@17c. ℘ lb.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, including Scotch Pig at $24@$25 50 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been inactive to-day, at old rates.

LEATHER—Sole is in demand, and prices are sustained.

MOLASSES—Transactions have been insignificant. Prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in request at $3 37½@$3 43¾, but is generally held at $3 43¾@$3 50 ℘ 280 lbs., and holders are not pressing their supplies on the market at even these figures. Estimated stock, in first hands, 8,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine opened quietly. Within a few days it has been more sought after. Week's receipts, 816 bbls.; sales, 3,000 bbls., chiefly at 44c.@41½c. ℘ gallon, the closing rates. Estimated stock, 7,000 bbls. Referring to the week's movements in this line, Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER state that: "The sales have been principally to the home trade although some parcels have been taken for the filling of freight engagements made some time since, principally to German ports. The receipts meanwhile have been unusually light, and holders have not exhibited more than ordinary anxiety to make sales, owing to the fact that a considerable proportion of the stock here had been already selected from, or was otherwise not in prime order. It has been difficult to obtain suitable lots for shipping, and this has at times caused a more than usual difference in price between merchantable and shipping parcels." Tar has been very quiet, at prices ranging from $2 12½@$2 62½ ℘ bbl. Week's receipts, 417 bbls. Estimated stock, 2,500 bbls. Resin has been in demand at firmer prices, especially for common. Week's receipts of Resin, 1,610 bbls. The sales include 6,500 bbls. Common at $1 60@$1 66; 1,900 do. strained and low, No. 2, at $1 75@$2 12½; 1,400 do. fine, at $2 25@$2 50; 100 do. extra, at $3 50, and 1,000 do. at P. N. T. Estimated stock of Common Resin, 3,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER, in their annual tabular statement of the Naval Store trade of this port, give the following exhibit of the

Monthly Receipts of Naval Stores at New-York in 1859.

Months.	Crude Turp.	Spirits Turp.	Resin.	Tar.
January	2,671	10 043	30,682	2,599
February	11,726	10,734	33,540	4,091
March	19 039	6,827	97,512	9,477
April	7.705	6,854	86,641	12,737
May	1,373	10,031	53,093	7,473
June	5,086	14,871	60,401	435
July	10,547	17,253	61,898	561
August	10,331	21,038	58,128	1,358
September	8,308	12,369	59,654	1,378
October	8,519	18,544	71,284	2,576
November	4,318	11,467	24,497	2,231
December	8,195	12,987	19,402	3,466
Total, bbls.	97,818	153,018	686,732	48,292

Monthly Exports of Naval Stores from the Port of New-York in 1859:

	Cr. Turp.	Spirits Turp.	Resin.	Tar.
January	8,986	3,268	40,184	1,004
February	3,216	2,325	37,671	—
March	16,526	8,055	46,345	1,822
April	14,313	2,568	81,141	8,774
May	3,528	1,860	72,652	3 985
June	2,940	7,664	69,069	2,744
July	6,991	10,908	49,237	100
August	5,674	8,037	24,151	—
September	8,557	10,200	35,089	—
October	5,765	3,685	45,806	100
November	3,331	2,460	21,492	—
December	6,519	3,020	29,725	—
Total, bbls.	86,346	64,050	552,553	18,529

Stock of Naval Stores in this Market Jan. 1, 1860.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Crude Turpentine	8,000	Resins, No. 2	15,000
Spirits Turpentine	8,500	Resins, No. 1	10,000
Resins, Common	7,000	Tar	2,500

OILS—Have been in limited demand, generally at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., mainly at $16 25@$16 37½ for Mess, and $11 75 for Prime, per bbl. Cut meats have been in slack request, including Hams at 9c.@10c., and Shoulders at 6⅜c.@6¾c., ℘ lb. Bacon has been in limited demand, chiefly at 8½c.@9¼c. ℘ lb. Lard has been depressed, sales having been confined to 250 tcs. and bbls., at 10¼c.@10⅝c., and 200 kegs at 12c. ℘ lb. Beef is inquired for at uniform quotations. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 9c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SPELTER—Is in more demand, and is held at 5⅜c.@5⅝c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 70 hhds. Cuba, in small lots, at 7⅛c.@7⅝c., and 3,500 bags China, (represented,) at 6⅜c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ℘ lb. The Butchers' Association Tallow is quoted up to 10⅝c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been sparingly sought after, at former quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 87 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 6½c.@11c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf, at 4½c.@13c.; 19 cases Florida, at 15c.@23c.; 1,381 bales Havana, at 22c.@32c., and 221 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 250 bbls., at 25¼c.@26c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been restricted. For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℘ lb.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s; 100 pkgs. Lard, (by steamer,) at 30s.; 100 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 200 boxes Cheese, at 27s. 6d.; 500 boxes do., (by steamer,) at 40s.; and 95 tons Wood, at 19s. For London, 250 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For Rotterdam, Resin at 3s. 3d.

LAW REPORTS.

Spurious New-Haven Railroad Stock.

IMPORTANT DECISION RELATIVE TO LIABILITY OF BROKERS.

Seth W. Peckham vs. *Morris Ketchum and Edward Bennett, Survivors, &c.*—This was an action to recover from the defendants the price paid by the plaintiff for what purported to be ten shares of the Stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

The plaintiff employed the defendants as brokers to purchase for him ten shares of that stock.

The defendants purchased what was passing in the market as the genuine stock. It was transferred to them in their own name, on the books of the Company, by the seller, and credited to them by the transfer agent. After this transfer, the plaintiff paid them the price of the stock, and their commission, and they paid the seller, and transferred the ten shares to the plaintiff. Afterwards it turned out that the seller had no title to ten shares of genuine stock, and that the ten which were transferred originated in the over-issue by Schuyler.

The plaintiff contended that the defendants, by purchasing in their own names, had made the stock their own, and had become liable to him as if they were principals in the transaction.

The case was argued before the General Term of the Superior Court by Mr. Jenness for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bangs for defendants. The following is the opinion of the Court:

HOFFMAN, J.—The plaintiff applied to the defendants to purchase from them ten shares of the stock in question. Being informed that they had none to sell, the plaintiff then distinctly employed them, as brokers, to purchase for him, that amount of shares.

The contract between the plaintiff and defendants therefore was, that they were to buy the stock from some third party, for his account. He gave them the money to fulfill this contract, and they, in effect, paid that money to the seller of the stock.

The plaintiff dealt with the defendants as stock-brokers, and was bound by those customs which prevailed in relation to that species of business. (Horton *vs.* Morgan, 6 Duer, 56, affirmed on appeal, 13 N. Y. Rep. 170.) The Court above say: "The practice of Stock Boards by which the brokers only, and not their customers, are known in their dealings with each other, was not unreasonable, and the plaintiff by directing this purchase to be made must be understood as consenting that it should be done in the usual manner." The case before us states, that in making such purchase and in causing or permitting the ten shares to be transferred to them, before calling upon plaintiff to pay, and in receiving said check from the plaintiff, Ketchum, Rogers and Bennett acted in the mode usual and customary among stock-brokers in the City of New-York, among whom it was not usual or customary to disclose the names of their principals to persons with whom they dealt.

This is sufficient to establish a special custom, although it is in proof also, that some brokers make use of what is called "Purchase Notes," in which the purchaser's and seller's names are inserted.

This custom then, of which the plaintiff is assumed to have had legal notice, puts him, I think, in the same position, as in case of a contract made distinctly with one as agent of a known or disclosed principal. (Rathbone *vs.* Bedlang, 12 John. Rep., 1; Maun *vs.* Heffernan, 18 John. Rep. 57; Exparte Haiti Rep., 12 Vessey, 252, Lewis *vs.* Nicholson, 18 Queen's Bench Rep. 503.)

The leading case of Westropp *vs.* Solomon (8 Common Bench Rep. 343,) cited by the plaintiff's counsel, appears to me hostile to his claim. The plaintiffs were brokers, and were employed by the defendant to sell certain scrip, which turned out to be invalid. The certificates were such as to deceive everybody who dealt with them. There was no fraud or negligence on either side. Still they were invalid. The brokers paid the purchase money back to the vendors, as also a certain sum which, under the rules of the Stock Exchange, had been prescribed to be paid on purchases. They then sued their principal, who paid into Court the purchase money, but contested as to the additional sum. The defence was sustained.

The Court say: "It seems to be agreed that where a principal employs an agent, the former is bound to indemnify the latter in respect of all payments which may be made by him in the due course of his employment. The agent may recover moneys so paid under a special account stating a promise to indemnify, or under account of money paid. The vendors were entitled to recover back the money paid for the stock.

I do not think that the employment of the defendants in this case can justly be treated as an employment to purchase genuine stock to the extent and import of making them guarantors of the validity of that which they should purchase. It was merely to purchase what in the market was passing as stock of this description. (Lamert *vs.* Heath, 15, M. & W. 486.) Then the rule of indemnity to the agent, when the principal is a seller, involves the exemption from responsibility of the agent when under similar circumstances, the principal is the purchaser. Again, an agent employed to purchase a commodity of a particular character or quality is bound to use all the circumspection and diligence which a prudent purchaser himself would exercise. The nature of the article, the opportunity of detecting the defect, or inferiority with proper diligence, are elements in every case of this description. (Mainwaring *vs.* Brandon, 8 Taunton 202; Van Allen *vs.* Vanderpoel, 6 John. Rep. 69; Liotard *vs.* Graves, 3 Caines Rept. 226.)

Judgment for defendant with costs.

The Holmes Petition Withdrawn.

Application of William Holmes.—This was the return to the writ in this case, according to adjournment, from Saturday last. The adjournment was then had until now, on motion of the respondent, to enable his counsel to traverse the matters set forth in the writ, and to plead the judgment of a Western Court, giving the child to her. But upon the calling of the case, counsel for the petitioner appeared and withdrew the petition in the case, and thus the matter ended.

The particulars of the cause were reported in the TIMES of Monday last.

Death of John D. Burchard, Esq.

At the opening of the Marine Court on Tuesday morning, Ex-Judge BIRDSALL announced the death of John D. Burchard, Esq., late partner of James T. Brady, in a few very appropriate remarks.

Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER followed in a brief speech, reviewing the qualities and career of deceased, after which the Court adjourned until Wednesday.

In the Common Pleas, Mr. A. Oakey Hall announced Mr. Burchard's death. Judge BRADY spoke of the deceased as a man of fine intellect, of extensive and varied information, and of great promise, and as having exhibited in social life qualities most genial. He was possessed of a kind heart, and was a sincere friend. He had known him long and intimately, and participated largely in the regret with which his numerous friends had received the sad intelligence of his death. At the close of the Judge's remarks, the announcement was entered on the minutes, and the Court adjourned.

Mr. Burchard studied law in the office of James T. Brady, with whom he remained as an associate to the time of his death. His death was caused by neuralgia of the heart.

Superior Court—Special Term.

BOSWORTH J.—*Underhill* vs. *Todd et al.*—Order to be settled in two days' notice.

WOODRUFF J.—*Steffins* vs. *Collins.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs.

General Sessions.

CASES OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Two cases of assault and battery were tried yesterday in this Court. One against George and Stephen O'Sullivan, brothers, for an alleged attack on Lewis W. Pierce, a policeman of the Ninth Precinct, on Oct. 2, 1859; and the other against Cornelius B. Hulsart, for an alleged assault on Mrs. Charlotte Morse, on Oct. 17, in the street, while she was viewing a procession of the Fire Department which was passing by. In each case the verdict was one of acquittal.

Robert Smith, a boy, was charged with breaking into the store of Mr. George Thompson, in Centre-street, and stealing $15 worth of cigars. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Martha Ritter was tried on a charge of stealing $50 worth of wearing apparel from Mr. T. F. Devoe, at No. 60 West Thirteenth-street. She was convicted and sent for two years to the Penitentiary.

Catharine Thompson, who stole a watch valued at $100, was permitted to plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Calendar—Wednesday, Jan. 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Adjourned until Friday.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 5, 259, 261, 263, 265, 269, 275, 277, 283, 289, 291, 293, 297, 299, 301, 303, 307, 309, 311. *Part II.*—Nos. 2309, 162, 166, 174, 174½, 176, 178, 184, 190, 192½, 194, 196, 200, 202, 206, 208, 210, 220, 222, 228.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. (249, 250,) 263, 275, 333, 334, 335, 201, 337, 339, 341, 343, 347, 349, 353, 355, (357, 358,) 359, 261, 365, 373, 375, 377, 379. *Part II.*—Nos. 268, 332, 340, 362, 364, 366, 374, 376, 386, 388, 390, 184, 244.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Thursday. *Part II.*—Nos 291, 292, 294, 298, 295, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 310, 51, 247, 77.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Husband to Order—The Irish Post.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

BOWERY THEATRE—Boys and Girls of the Present Day—Woman's Whims—The Rendezvous.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Lord of the Isles—Harry Burnham—Brian O'Linn.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn—Drayton's Parlor Operas—Senor Oliveira.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Tight Rope Performance—All that Glitters is Not Gold. Evening—Tight Rope Performance—All that Glitters is not Gold—The Camp at Chalons.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Waugh's Italia.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Equestrian Performances.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the most appalling catastrophes which has ever shocked the country, occurred yesterday at Lawrence, Massachusetts. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Pemberton Mills fell with a tremendous crash. Six or seven hundred operatives were at work in them at the time, and the lowest estimates state that the number of those buried in the ruins was at least three hundred. Eighteen dead bodies had been extricated when our dispatch was forwarded; twenty-five individuals had been taken out mortally injured, and fifty others, more or less mutilated, had been rescued. These details the telegraph gives us as a slight premonition of what must yet come. Amid the confusion which must have attended such heart-sickening slaughter, it is not strange that efforts to arrive at the cause of the catastrophe should have been fruitless. At midnight dispatches were added to those previously received, which swell the calamity into one of the most terrible ever recorded. While two thousand men were at work with that energy to which such suffering as they witnessed could prompt them, fire broke out in the ruins, and in ten minutes the whole mass was covered with a sheet of flame. The rescuers were driven back and obliged to leave the remainder to their fate.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday, were without especial importance. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, had the floor in the Senate in response to the speech delivered by Mr. PUGH last week, advocating the Douglas view of Territorial rights. Mr. GREEN entered into a laborious discussion of the positions of Mr. DOUGLAS, argued the insincerity and inconsistency of that gentleman, and enunciated, as the only doctrine that could satisfy the South, the right and obligation of Congress to provide by law for the protection of slave property in the Territories. Before Mr. GREEN had concluded, the Senate passed into executive session and subsequently adjourned. The House was also given over to the Ultraists. Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, added his voice to the Southern howl against the Republicans, and denounced the Anti-Lecompton men as substantially in the same obnoxious category. Mr. HASKIN endeavored to correct the Georgian by showing how diametrically opposed the Republican and Anti-Lecompton views of Popular Sovereignty unquestionably are; but Mr. GARTRELL, alluding to Messrs. HASKIN and HICKMAN, declared that any one who supported Mr. SHERMAN is practically a Republican. The observation brought Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, to his feet, to explain that he sustained Mr. SHERMAN because he knew no man who more earnestly than he deplored such efforts as those of JOHN BROWN, or who more firmly opposed intervention with Slavery where it is established by law. Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, while acknowledging that Mr. MORRIS correctly represented the views of the Republican candidate, declared that it needed only the withdrawal of Mr. CLARK's resolution, to obtain from Mr. SHERMAN a clear and explicit statement of his sentiments. At the same time Mr. EDWARDS moved that the House hereafter meet at 1 o'clock, and confine itself to balloting; and that three ballots should be had daily until an organization be obtained. The proposition was vigorously applauded on the Republican side; but, without action upon it, the House adjourned.

The Legislature begins to exhibit symptoms of industry that encourage the hope of an early dispatch of business, and adjournment not very long after the hundred days. The Senate appointed a Special Committee on the question of aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Notices of bills to repeal the Usury laws, and to abolish the Board of Commissioners of Record, were given; and bills introduced to invest Boards of Supervisors with full powers of local legislation, and to make Election day a legal holiday. A report of the State Engineer, estimating the cost of the extension of the Chenango Canal at $829,400, was received. The Assembly excused Mr. FLAGLER from acting on the Printing Committee. The motion to increase the number of the Committee on Cities and Villages to seven, which had been rejected on Monday, was reconsidered and adopted. Of the bills noticed, those to provide for the payment of the State debt, to amend the Metropolitan Police law, and to erect Highland County, were of prominent importance. That to prevent stockholders voting by proxy was the most important measure introduced. An invitation to the clergy of Albany and Troy to officiate in the Chamber was adopted.

There is nothing of moment in the later news brought from Havana by the *Quaker City*. The weather had been stormy, and the rains remarkably heavy. Much satisfaction was demonstrated when the tidings of Spanish victories in Morocco were received by the Cadiz steamer. Small lots of the new sugar crop continued to arrive, but were not offered. Old crop remained firm.

The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky assembled on Monday at Frankfort. The representation of each county was full. Delegates to the Charleston Convention were selected. The Committee on Resolutions was one in opinion in favor of the Dred Scott decision; but divided as to Presidential preferences. The majority declared Mr. JAMES GUTHRIE to be its first choice; the minority favored Mr. DOUGLAS, and deprecated any Congressional legislation for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. Our telegram fails to say which report was accepted by the Convention; but doubtless it was that of the majority.

The Legislature of New-Jersey completed its organization yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. GIFFORD, of Essex, was chosen President, and Mr. RAFFERTY, of Hunterdon, Secretary. In the House, Mr. PATERSON, of Monmouth, was chosen Speaker, and Mr. BLAUVELT, of Essex, Clerk. An attempt was made to prevent Mr. JOHNSON, of Passaic, from taking the oaths as a member of the House, on the ground that he had once been convicted of conspiracy. He was nevertheless sworn by the Clerk and took his seat.

The Board of Supervisors organized, yesterday by electing Supervisor STEWART, President, and re-electing JOSEPH YOUNG, Clerk, and HENRY MATHEWS Messenger. A motion to appoint a Committee to inform the Mayor of the organization of the Board, was carried with some opposition. The Standing Committees were appointed, and a communication from the City Chamberlain, informing the Board that MCSPEDON & BAKER had not refunded the money paid them on their claim for printing and binding the records in the office of the Commissioners of Records, was received. The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Governors yesterday confirmed contracts for mutton for the institutions, at $4 75 per hundred pounds, and passed a resolution limiting members to the expenditure of $250 a year for carriage hire and refreshments.

The discussion in the Plymouth Church Annual Meeting, on the question of cutting off the contributions to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was continued for more than three hours last night, and finally adjourned to Monday evening. Both sides of the question were heard at length. The Church seems to be equally divided. So far as the number of speakers go, the Anti-American Board party seems to be in the minority.

The Money Market continued close yesterday, and the Stock Exchange early in the day was inclined to lower prices in consequence. But the later dealings were better, and the market steady. Foreign Exchange fell to 108¼@108⅜ on London.

The sales of Flour comprised over 12,000 bbls. Prices of low and medium brands of State and Western declined a shade. A limited business was reported in Grain, and Provisions generally. About 1,100 bales Cotton found buyers at uniform rates. Coffee and Tobacco attracted more attention. Sugars, Rice, Codfish, Mackerel, Hides, Sole Leather, Tallow and Spelter were inquired for. Naval Stores were less active. Iron, Lead, Oils, Teas and Molasses were sparingly dealt in. The freight engagements were very moderate.

Senator Iverson's Speech.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, made a rampant speech in the Senate on Monday. He first placed himself on the stool of repentance and confessed the sin of having formerly advocated the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, of which he had duly repented, and for which he asked the pardon of all good Democrats and of the country. Having thus purged himself of this grave political offence, he proceeded to administer a severe castigation to Senator DOUGLAS for holding the same heresy, and, not for this alone, but for his consistency in its support.

Now, with all due deference to the honorable Senator, we would beg leave to suggest that he should be a little more lenient to a fellow-sinner, who has not found, in the prevalent political sentiment of his own section of the country, the same inducement to the recantation of his opinions that he himself has. He should remember, too, that hardly three years have elapsed since the whole political party to which he belongs were supposed to be tainted with the same heresy, that it was *ostensibly* incorporated into its platform as enunciated at Cincinnati, and that, by virtue of the same heresy, the Democratic Party obtained a further four-years' lease of power. Mr. DOUGLAS elected JAMES BUCHANAN in 1856, and a cardinal blessing which the Democracy, if not the whole country, appreciates should not be depreciated, nor the service which secured it forgotten. Mr. DOUGLAS may have sinned against his party in refusing to submit to its dictation, and with his relations to it we desire not to interfere; but the country at large cannot join in the wholesale condemnation of a statesman for his consistency of political opinion or for his fidelity to a principle which, whether right or wrong, has been deliberately adopted and maintained against the clamor of party, and in spite of Executive proscription. We think, too, that gentlemen who change their political creed so easily should give us more in detail the reasons of their change, should describe with some minuteness the process of conversion, and not content themselves with the mere formula of a confessional which exacts no penance, and which receives them without "fruit meet for repentance" into the full communion of its political church.

"Twenty years ago," said the Senator, "the Whig party was a great power, but now it is swallowed up in Abolitionism, which forms a controlling element of the Republican Party, with here and there solitary exceptions of a few old and inert fogies, like EVERETT or ROBERT WINTHROP, who never controlled a vote, or gave form or shape to any political meeting." Mr IVERSON is certainly fresh enough in his historical recollections, or readings, not to need to be reminded that the Whig Party always held to the right and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the national Territories, and that while lauding this party he must find some other cause of complaint against the Republican than its adherence to a doctrine which is as old as the Constitution. The fling at Mr. WINTHROP and Mr. EVERETT, and, by implication, at the other conservative men of the North, who have attempted to pour oil on the angry waves of sectional strife, strikes us as in exceedingly bad taste. It is certainly very hard to suit some of our Southern gentlemen. They complain if Union meetings are not called at the North to rebuke the spirit of hostility to Southern institutions which finds expression in such forays as that of JOHN BROWN, and in resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to affirm fidelity to the Constitution; and they pour contempt upon the national men and friends of the South, who take part in them. The head and front of the offending of the gentlemen, who have subjected themselves to the Senator's displeasure, is, we suppose, that they do not signalize their devotion to the Union, by entire assimilation to his political views, and by shouting pæans to the "domestic institution." We can assure him, that there is a large number of persons in the North who are in the same category, who are disposed to observe faithfully all the provisions and compromises of the Constitution, but who are not disposed to give up their moral sentiment in respect to Slavery, or to follow the political lead of the gentleman from Georgia, especially when it invites them to the gloomy gulf of revolution and disunion.

Mr. IVERSON concludes his speech with the reiterated threat of Southern secession in the event of the election of a Republican President. The Southern States would "swing out of the Union, and none but a Northern fanatical fool would ever attempt to force them back." There is something suggestive in the term *swing*, and it is to be hoped that no Southern man will be subjected to this mode of going out of the Confederacy. If any persons, however, should be so rash as to attempt to preserve the Union by force, the Senator gives them fair warning, beforehand, what they may expect. "By the Eternal! we will hang them like dogs to the trees of the forest, growing ready to our hands." If the ghost of brave Old Hickory does not haunt the Senator for this profane use of his favorite affirmation, and its prostitution to the emphasis of such a flagrant disunion sentiment, then we shall henceforth renounce all faith in demonology.

The Pacific University.

We alluded some weeks since to the endeavor of Rev. S. H. MARSH, President of the Pacific University in Oregon, to obtain from the wealthy and liberal Christian communities of the older States, the means of establishing that important agent in the civilization and culture of the West upon a firm and a satisfactory basis. Mr. MARSH has since that time visited Boston, and obtained there $6,000 of the $20,000 which he requires. He has returned to this City, and we depart from our ordinary course in such matters, for the purpose of bespeaking the considerate and conscientious attention of those whom he may approach, to the claims of the enterprise upon their liberality.

Oregon is, probably, destined to become the great Agricultural State of the Pacific. Without the mineral resources of the Golden State, it has a soil of far greater fertility, a climate better adapted to physical labor, and of an uniformity of which we have no experience on the Atlantic slope. It abounds in the finest timber, and in coal and iron, which, as all history shows, are more important elements of the prosperity of a State than are the precious metals. The navigable waters of the Columbia have their origin in close proximity to those of the Missouri, and, as population uniformly flows along the banks of fertilizing streams, not many years will elapse before we shall have a continuous settlement—towns and villages—on this natural highway of communication. When this continuity is established, one railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific will be constructed, which the necessities of way travel and freight will demand, even if the importance of a national road across the continent should have induced the construction of another by a different route.

Oregon now contains a population of more than a hundred thousand souls. They are most of them backwoodsmen, hardy and laborious, the pioneers of a new State, who, in developing its resources, amidst hardship and privation, are laying the foundations of civilized society amid primeval forests, in a region full of promise, and which enjoys richly the munificence of nature. Of course, the opportunities of education for their children are restricted. Teachers cannot be procured, in numbers at all equal to the demand, from the East. They must be educated at home for the work, and some institution of learning is needed for this purpose. We regard the Pacific University, in view of this important work in a section of the country which has so grand a destiny in prospect, as having special claims upon the attention of all who appreciate the influence of such institutions upon the development and character of new societies. It has peculiar claims upon the Christian public, and we trust they will receive the attention to which they are entitled.

The Mayor's Emigrant Bureau.

The Mayor's scheme for the establishment of a "protective bureau" for the benefit of strangers and emigrants, promises to supply an unquestionable defect in our municipal system. It is certainly most desirable that there should be an office, occupied by *employés* whose sole business it shall be to afford information to new-comers, and protect simpletons from the hands of the sharpers who infest our streets.

But, though we are very willing to see the plan carried out, or have it receive at all events a fair trial, we cannot help warning the Mayor, and everybody else concerned, against expecting any very remarkable results from its working. The new bureau is to consist of a head, and several assistants, familiar with all the European languages, and free of access to all comers at all hours of the night and day. This is all very well as far as it goes; but the question at once suggests itself, How are the strangers and sojourners, who stand in need of its assistance, to find this bureau? The persons who are, to the great disgrace of our City, the most fleeced and swindled by emigrant runners and confidence operators, are mostly European peasants, or farmers from our own rural districts, utterly unused to the ways and wiles of the town. As they wander through the streets, they are beset by sharpers, who give them all sorts of information, and end by establishing such confidential relations with them as to bring about a transfer of their money, or cause their removal to a swindling hotel.

Now, the thing of all others which would most effectually protect these unfortunates against the snares of their pursuers, would be the acquisition of that spirit of doubt and mistrust by which most city people are strongly marked. A man who has lived even a very short time in a large city, gets the habit of regarding all strangers as open to suspicion; and the smallest friendly demonstration in public from a person he knows nothing about, puts him on his guard, and causes him to button up his pockets and decline all negotiation, and especially negotiation respecting money. If we could infuse a little of this spirit into the Illinois farmer, or German peasant, our protective bureau would be entirely unnecessary, as our strangers and sojourners would take the same care of themselves as the Clerk of the Marine Court, or the Superintendent of Police. Ignorance of our laws and municipal regulations has very little to do with the matter. If every countryman who visits us had all the City ordinances and the Charter by heart, it would not deprive the "drop game" of its fascinations, nor prevent him from cashing a draft for the obliging gentleman who has just been showing him the lions, and finds himself short of change. Nor can the protective bureau serve him in any better stead. The danger lies in the man's unsuspecting nature, and no official arrangements can either steel his heart or teach him wisdom.

Moreover, when an unfortunate dupe has been swindled, we do not see in what way the bureau will render him any material aid, which he does not now receive. He would have to encounter, first of all, the grand difficulty of finding it—and when found, it could only do for him what the Mayor now does, by sending detectives on the track of the swindler. So far as we yet know, Mayor WOOD does not seem to have provided for the grand difficulty of the case—which is to enable strangers to distinguish between a protective bureau and a bogus ticket-office. The unfortunate is of course safe when he gets to the City Hall, but how is he to get there? The offices of the railroad and steamboat agents are well known. None of us, when we want to go to Kansas or California, have the least difficulty in finding our way to the right place, and obtaining for our money a genuine ticket; but we know that hundreds of strangers are every year, in spite of their precautions, led by the nose to bogus offices, and plundered egregiously. How does the bureau propose to deal with such cases as these? If the immigrant applies to it for advice, of course his troubles are over; but how is he to find it?

The fact is, that, inasmuch as strangers cannot and will not go to bureaux, bureaux, to be really protective, must go to them. The power which is to save bumpkins from the sharper's talons must follow the bumpkins in their wanderings, and be close at hand when they get into trouble. Every countryman who comes to New-York feels satisfied that *he* at least is thoroughly wide-awake, and scorns to lose half a day tramping off to the City Hall, to learn from the head of the bureau that he had better take care of himself. He goes on his way to business and pleasure in the fullness of his ignorance and self-conceit, and does not awake from his delusion till his pocket-book is gone, or he has had his head punched by a barkeeper for declining to pay five dollars a day for his board. What he wants now is "a policeman within call"—that simple, tangible and efficient convenience which is, after all, the great end and aim of all government. If we wish to make the City safe and pleasant for strangers, supply them with information, get them out of scrapes, we must do what is done in London and Paris—sprinkle the streets plentifully with blue uniforms—have one within sight at almost every point, and see that the owners are intelligent, active, polite and courageous. Thousands who would never go near the "bureau," would find a civil officer encountered every quarter of a mile in his rambles through the streets, an invaluable aid in taking care of himself.

We want, in short, in addition to the Mayor's plan, an increase of the police force, greater activity and vigilance of the officers on their beats, shorter beats, and the enforcement of a rule that every patrolman shall keep constantly and conspicuously in motion, and not lounge in doorways or around corners. Add to this a more rigid discharge of their duty by the criminal courts, a diminution of the shameless indulgence which magistrates afford to emigrant runners and bullies, and we should have a system of protection for strangers, which would indeed rob a visit to New-York of its terrors, because it would be a system of which the stranger could avail himself at every step, and without going out of his way.

An Infamous Calling.

When a house is on fire, it is generally considered the duty of every one to aid in quenching the flames. A person who should be detected in heaping fresh fuel upon the fire, would be dealt with as a miscreant and a public enemy. We do not see why political and social incendiaries should not be regarded in the same light. Yet we have a class of public journals, both North and South, which, taking advantage of the excited state of public feeling, devote themselves with miraculous industry to gathering up every wisp and straw of inflammable material, and scattering the blazing faggots broadcast over the country, that the smouldering flame of discord and disunion may be roused to a universal conflagration!

In our community the *Herald* is the leader of this gang. Months ago it commenced predicting non-intercourse between the North and South, disunion and a complete social, political and pecuniary smash-up, which, according to its necromantic chart, ought to have taken place before this. The efforts of that journal to bring about the end it desires so much, have increased since the incoming of the new year. Day by day, we are informed that Northern merchants are turning away clerks, curtailing their business, and failing because the South is withdrawing its trade from the North. We are told that Southern orders for Northern manufactures have been withdrawn to such an extent as to create distress and alarm throughout that branch of industry in the North, and that this Northern trade being dried up, or even largely diminished, the South will call upon our bankers for specie in return for the bills on the manufacturers of Massachusetts and Europe; and that such a call as this would drain every Northern bank of its specie, and bring the whole of the immense edifice of Northern credits crumbling about our ears! Each day a picture of private distress, social discord, bloody murder and national ruin is held up to view, as the eternally "impending crisis" of the *Herald*. The *Journal of Commerce*, *Express*, and kindred journals North and South, stand with open mouths to catch the drippings of this overflowing cesspool, until the constant stream of swash thus poured out has become absolutely nauseating to every intelligent business man and right-minded citizen in the community. Our political history can produce nothing equal to the present disgraceful attempts to create social distress and national ruin, as manifested through the incendiary sheets that are circulated throughout the land; and it is an afflicting commentary upon the partisan politics of our country, that they have engendered sufficient private malignity, partisan heat and political recklessness, to call into existence and support such powerful engines of evil.

It has come to this in the United States, that the politics of the country and the legitimate interests of the country stand on a separate basis, and are, in fact, entirely distinct and absolutely hostile to each other. It is politics *versus* industry and capital. There are within the United States two distinct elements of power—one the political, and the other the industrial. The former is waging a merciless war upon the latter, which, owing to its own inherent energy and strength, is impelled onward in spite of the present destructive nature of our politics and Government.

In evidence of this, let us step out of the fetid atmosphere of politics—manufactured by the peculiar class of journals to which allusion has been made—and enter upon the industrial atmosphere, the basis of everything that is great and good in our country.

The cotton, sugar, hay, corn, hog, butter, egg, ice, and all other crops appear to have been abundant—over the average; and at the present time all these articles are selling for remunerative prices. The manufacturers are turning out large quantities of goods on orders and for future sale. The wholesale trade of this City is, as usual in January, dull. Jobbers' stocks are low, their shelves are curtained, and but few hands are required at the present moment. But no clerks have been dismissed by reason of any withdrawal of Southern trade, for no such withdrawal has taken place. All the ordinary business intercourse between the North and South in the way of money exchanges, the interchange of commodities, and the receiving and filling of orders, which is always light at this season, continues uninterrupted. Our manufacturers and wholesale dealers interested in the South have their agents and canvassers at work in that quarter as usual, and no one interferes with their legitimate pursuits. The Southern traders are remitting as usual, and those of our dealers who have given extensive credit in that quarter, are easy in their finances, and anticipate no trouble on that head,—in proof of which, they are making their usual arrangements for the Spring trade. So far from there having been any countermanding of Southern orders to Northern manufacturers, the fact is that the unusual demand from the South for Connecticut fire-arms, gunpowder, percussion caps, brass buttons, military uniforms and other war-trappings, has actually brought more than the ordinary amount of cash funds into that State at this season of the year. This affords one exemplification, at least, that the political interest is over-reaching itself. Connecticut selling the South arms and ammunition, to be used against her citizens and their manufactures! There is not an intelligent man in that State who believes anything of the kind. The Yankees pocket the money, and laugh at the political gasconade that brought them the cash.

We do not say that nothing more will come of these preparations. It is quite possible that the *Herald* and other masked agencies of the Abolition Disunionists may rouse public feeling to a still more perilous pitch of ruinous folly. But at present there is no truth whatever in their representations of the actual state of our industry and trade. Both are in a healthy and a promising condition, and if they are true to themselves they are likely to remain so.

An Extraordinary Circumstance.

We are amazed to find that our neighbor the *Tribune* does not like the speech made by Mr. RAYMOND at the Troy Union meeting some time ago,—which was published in the TIMES on New Year's morning. The *Tribune* is so much in the habit of being delighted with Mr. R.'s performances, and Mr. R. is so much in the habit of consulting the *Tribune's* tastes and predilections in what he says on public topics, that this little difference of opinion comes upon us with the freshness of a new sensation. We took it for granted instantly that our neighbor must have some very solid and substantial reason for its dislike of that speech,—and curbing our impatience as well as we could, we waded through a long column of very melancholy wit, in order to find the whole case thus clearly and frankly stated:

> "This exposition comprises the leading points of Mr. RAYMOND's speech, and we believe fully discloses all its marrow. Now, we think there is a superfluity of this kind of talk wherever there is any of it at all, for it does not satisfy any want in the public mind. *It is not noisy enough to impress the fools*, and the wise men see there is nothing in it. The *Herald's* tearing hullabaloos, pine-knot fires, brimstone flames, knock-kneed imps, and subterranean illuminations, got up daily with improvements and variations, and on the same general theme, *are much more impressive*. Mr. CUSHING's wrath, and oaths, and disseverance of the continuity of his nether garments, *challenge attention by their vigor and passion*. Mr. O'CONOR's learned and philosophical deductions to show that the right place for the son of a Virginia planter by a quadroon slave is a rice swamp, under the lash of an overseer, *excite everybody's admiration* for their humanity and general loveliness. But these dreadful platitudes, *that have neither brass nor audacity, nor the heats and passions of pandemonium*, but only exhibit a boxing-glove conflict between suppressed convictions and an agile insincerity, do not amount to anything."

We comprehend; and we trust Mr. RAYMOND will give due heed to the grounds of the *Tribune's* censure. It is, to be sure, a little befogged by the smoky and grimy wit which hovers over it,—but a little care will detect the point. Mr. RAYMOND is announced as about to make another Union-saving speech at Albany:—let him, under the *Tribune's* criticism, improve his oratory on that occasion. If he wishes to please the *Tribune*, as of course he does, let him make himself "noisy enough to impress the fools." If he would make himself impressive in the sight of that great oracle of rhetoric, let him imitate the pyrotechnics of the *Herald*, and the "wrath, oaths," &c. of Mr. CUSHING. But if he is silly enough to expect to suit the *Tribune's* tastes, without either "brass or audacity,"—if he expects to elicit its praise without exhibiting any of the "heats and passions of pandemonium,"—he must know as little of its temper as he apparently cares for its opinion.

We are rather inclined to congratulate Mr. RAYMOND, though it is probably not a matter of great importance, that the *Tribune* finds no more serious defect in his speech than its lack of noise, brass, and the "passions of pandemonium." It is barely possible that, even in these days of excitement, there may be well-conducted citizens and patriots who like it none the less on that account. If coolness and common sense have any concern with public affairs at all,—if their intrusion into the political discussions of the day is not always an impertinence to be resented as the *Tribune* always resents it,—it may be deemed well enough to try a small dose of them in the present distemperature of the public mind. And so long as the *Tribune* and its accomplices of the pandemoniac stamp furnish such a surfeit of "heat" and "brass" one public speaker may certainly be tolerated in taking a lower key, and treating us to something a little less exciting than the Abolition and Disunion screechings which are howled daily by these impressive agencies into the public ear.

The *Tribune* makes some discoveries, now and then, worth noting. Some time ago, when we represented the inutility of contending longer for a *Congressional* prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, inasmuch as the Supreme Court had decided *such* a prohibition to be unconstitutional, the *Tribune* denied that the Supreme Court had made any such decision. Now it insists that the Court has not only decided that, but much more:

> "Trying to stop the spread of Slavery, the Doctor thinks is perhaps commendable, but in the effort, he asserts that the North should implicitly *follow the directions of the Supreme Court.* That is to say, the only allowable kind of doing in this case, is doing nothing. Stop the spread of Slavery into the Territories, say the Republicans. That is right, says Dr. RAYMOND. *You shall not stop the spread of Slavery into the Territories, says the Supreme Court.* Exactly so, that is right, says Dr. RAYMOND. With this extraordinary consistency and lucidity is this knotty point of his discourse treated by the Ex-Lieutenant-Governor."

This is very funny; its humor we concede,—to save discussion. But does the *Tribune* mean to say that the Supreme Court has decided that we shall not attempt in any way, or by any means whatever, to "stop the spread of Slavery into the Territories?" Does it believe that Court has made any such decision? If so, how does it propose to accomplish that desirable object? Is the overthrow of the Supreme Court,—the disregard of its decisions,—the nullification of the Constitution as interpreted by it, one of the planks of the *Tribune's* Republican platform? We trust our fervid neighbor will throw a little light on this knotty point. The "consistency and lucidity of Dr. RAYMOND" are matters of small importance;—but it is of some consequence to know what attitude the Republican Party proposes to assume towards the Supreme Court.

The *Tribune* in the heat of its admiration of "brass, audacity and the passions of pandemonium," indulges in some rather striking misstatements concerning Mr. R.'s positions—but it is not worth while to correct them. They belong to the *Tribune's* general system. They were necessary to "impress the fools." How could our neighbor expect to rival the *Herald* in being "impressive" and in "challenging attention," if he stuck to the platitudes of simple truth?

GOV. WISE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Gov. WISE is running vigorously for the Presidential nomination at Charleston. His family organ, the Richmond *Enquirer*, has a letter from this City announcing that "there is a conspiracy in this State to defeat him!" The writer discloses some of the fearfully treasonable remarks which prominent Democrats permit themselves to make about the Governor and the Old Dominion. JOHN VAN BUREN has been heard to style him blood-thirsty, and there are, it seems, Southern men who pronounce the Virginians "beggars." The most astounding announcement of all is, that the Captain of a Cunard steamer, a fortnight since, brought over $12,000 for Abolition purposes!

THE AMERICAN ROUTE TO JAPAN.—We have received on several occasions later intelligence from Japan by the way of San Francisco, both by steamer and by Overland Mail, in advance of the news coming through the ordinary channels *viâ* England. No less than four vessels, with valuable cargoes from Japan, have recently arrived at San Francisco, and the Press of the Golden State is rejoicing over the opening of this new field for American enterprise. These facts indicate that the completion of the Pacific Railroad would afford us advantages of commercial communication with the East—at least for the transportation of light and valuable goods—far superior to the facilities at present afforded. Who can doubt that our complete system of American Expressing, will ultimately carry goods over the same routes that now secure the rapid transmission of news?

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Important Measures Introduced into the Senate and Assembly.

The No Voting by Proxy Bill in the House.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

A bill was noticed by Mr. CALVIN, in the Senate, to-day, relative to rents. Mr. CALVIN seeks to reopen the anti-rent question. It virtually nullifies the recent decision of the Court of Appeals against tenants, and provides that there is no rent where there is no subsisting reversion or interest left in the land in the party claiming such rent.

Mr. CALLICOTT's amendment to the act regulating wharves and slips, is designed for the protection of those lines of steamboats which occupy wharves or slips leased to their agents. As the law now stands it only affords protection to those lines of steamboats leased to their owners. If Mr. CALLICOTT's bill is passed both owners and agents will be equally protected.

Mr. H. SMITH's bill, amending the Militia Law, exempts teachers regularly employed in the public schools from military service.

Mr. BOND's bill, in relation to actions on Mutual Insurance Companies' notes, limits the time for sueing such notes to six years. If an action is not commenced within thirty days after the expiration of the term of insurance for which a note is given, the plaintiff shall only recover the amount assessed upon such premium note and the interest. It requires security for costs to be given when any action is brought by the receiver of an insolvent company.

Mr. MCQUADE introduced a bill making it unlawful for stockholders in an incorporated company to vote by proxy, and prohibiting the reception of any vote not cast by the stockholder in person.

Mr. VOORHIES' bill to amend the law of divorce allows a divorce for a desertion for three years, and/or cruel and inhuman treatment, provided that a three years' residence in the State is proved by the party applying for the divorce.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. RAMSEY, in presenting petitions for aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, moved the formation of a Special Committee. Agreed to by 19 to 10.

Mr. CONNOLLY gave notice of a bill to abolish the Usury laws.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of a bill to amend the Hell Gate Pilot Act.

Also to repeal the act creating the Board of Commissioners of Record in New-York.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a resolution calling on all City and County Treasurers to report the expenses of the last election. Laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To vest full powers of local legislation in the Supervisors.

To make general election days public holidays.

To make preferred causes of those in which executors or administrators are sole plaintiffs or defendants.

A report was received from the State Engineer, estimating the expense of the extension of the Chenango Canal at $829,400.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. FLAGLER was excused from service on the Printing Committee.

Mr. MILLER moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to increase the Committee on Cities and Villages to seven was lost yesterday. Agreed to. Yeas 81, Nays 11.

Mr. COOPER urged the increase of the Committee, on the ground that New-York, at present, had only one member on the Committee, while nine-tenths of the business before the Committee related to her interest.

Mr. JACQUES also advocated the enlargement. Agreed to—79 to 17.

Several important bills were noticed. Among others, "An act to provide for payment of the interest upon the State debt, and to liquidate that debt," the leading provisions of which are subjoined, was noticed by Mr. LAW:

> There shall be annually assessed, in the manner that other taxes are assessed and levied, a tax upon the following named articles, as follows:
>
> Upon all gold and silver plate, and jewelry other than watches, owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, when the value thereof shall exceed the sum of $50, an annual tax of two per cent. of the value thereof.
>
> Upon all statuary, paintings, engravings or other pictures, (family portraits being excepted,) a like tax of one per cent. of the value thereof.
>
> Upon all pleasure carriages owned and kept for use, drawn by two or more animals, a like tax of one per cent. of the value thereof.
>
> Upon watches, owned and kept for use, as follows: Upon gold lever or other gold watches of the value of $50, or of the value of more than $50, each $1; upon all gold or silver watches of the value of more than $20 and less than $50, each 50 cents.
>
> Upon all salaries and emoluments of office, created by or held under the Constitution or laws of this State, or created by or held under any Corporation, Institution or Company incorporated by the Legislature of this State, when such salaries or emoluments exceed $500, a tax of two per cent. on every dollar of the value thereof above $200.
>
> The money raised by the tax provided for in this act, shall be applied first to the liquidation of interest upon the State debt when the same is not otherwise provided for by law, or when the fund heretofore appropriated for such purpose shall be inadequate in whole or in part for such liquidation.
>
> When such interest is paid, the remainder of the proceeds of such tax shall be applied in liquidation of the debt of the State, and for no other purpose.

By Mr. MASTERSON—To amend the Metropolitan Police Law.

By Mr. REGAN—To erect Highland County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the Divorce Laws.

By Mr. CALLICOTT—To amend the act regulating the use of wharves, slips, &c., in New-York.

By Mr. JACQUES—To amend the general act for the incorporation of religious societies.

By Mr. MCQUADE—To prevent stockholders in incorporated companies from voting by proxy.

A resolution that the Clergy be invited to pray in the Assembly Chamber was called up.

After a brief debate on the laws, the amendment to elect a Chaplain was lost.

Mr. COLEMAN's amendment, to extend the invitation to the clergy of Troy, West Troy and Greenbush, was adopted. Adjourned.

Our Albany Correspondence.

COMMITTEES OF THE TWO HOUSES—IMPORTANT NOTICES—NEW SYSTEM OF TAXATION—PAYING FOR LUXURIES—ABOLISHING PROXY-VOTING—AUCTIONEERS' FEES—GOVERNOR'S LEVEE—NEW AND POWERFUL TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT—THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

Thirty members answered to their names in the Senate last evening, and a quorum was present in the House.

In both branches the standing committees were announced—in the Senate by Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL, in the Assembly by Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN. In both bodies there is some dissatisfaction, for of course there are favorite committees, and of course all could not be on them. Gov. CAMPBELL has initiated one idea in constituting his committees, that I hope to see perpetuated. In appointing the Prison Committee, for instance, he has left off the Senators representing the three districts in which prisons are located—rightly concluding that non-resident Senators were quite as well qualified to act, and much less liable to be influenced by local considerations, and annoyed by local feuds. In the main his committees are well made up.

In the Assembly, there were so many new members, (and those returned were all so prominent,) that the Speaker was hard pushed to determine which were the fittest men. I have myself no rule for judging of the success with which he has labored, but there is one thing he has done that surprises me exceedingly, and one which I think Mr. LITTLEJOHN will yet regret having committed. Last year Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He performed the arduous duties of that position in a manner which entitled him to the esteem and consideration of every man friendly to a strict and rigid economy in the public expenditure. He examined every proposed expenditure carefully, and nothing passed his scrutiny that could not be sustained by day and date, and equivalent rendered. As was to be expected, Mr. CONKLING became exceedingly unpopular with those who had jobs, and those who did not relish his determined way of standing between them and the treasury. They were not a few who for these reasons said he should not again be at the head of the Ways and Means. Mr. LITTLEJOHN has been the means of making good this threat, for another person has been assigned the position. It seems strange that parliamentary, common courtesy, and considerations of public policy should have been thus violated, in order to gratify wrongs or petty spite.

Select committees appear to be the order of the day. The House has three—one on *Pro Rata*, one on the Personal Liberty Bill, and to-day a third, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to excise. In the Senate there are two—the one on *Pro Rata*, and another on the bill to aid in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Notices of important bills come thick and fast now. Senator LATHAM has one to repeal the act appropriating excise money to the Inebriate Asylum, and another to enlarge the Clinton Prison. Senator FIERO has one to regulate the election of Inspectors of Prisons; Mr. COLVIN, one for the amendment of the Revised Statutes relating to providing for the recovery of rent, which has an odor of Anti-Rentism; and another to compel the attendance of witnesses before the Common Councils of the State; Senator WILLIAMS has an act in relation to preferred cases in the Court of Appeals, and Mr. MANNIERE another to amend the act designating holidays. Mr. CONNOLLY gives notice of his intention to authorize usurers and brokers to loan money at less than 7 per cent. Simple as is this proposition, and incessant as are the demands of these suffering capitalists to be awarded this slight boon, I don't think there is much likelihood that Mr. CONNOLLY's bill will pass. The Senate looks hard-featured—just like a circle of men who will hold money-lenders right up to 7 per cent., while the House has such an air of homespun innocence that I am to be surprised if old Money-Bags finds it impossible to make them understand how he can't lend money at less than 7 per cent., unless they strike from the Statute-book the restrictive clauses that are now there.

Mr. GIBBS wanted the use of the Assembly Chamber on Thursday evening, for the Union-saving meeting. The rule forbids such use, except by unanimous consent, and any way the resolution had to go over under the rule. It looks as though more than one would "object."

Praying is to be done for the Assembly by the clergy of Albany, Troy, Greenbush, and West Troy, the House having to-day resolved that the Speaker invite the clergy of those localities to officiate. "Scattering terribly," is it not?

The Railroad managers have a new foe to-day, in the shape of a bill to prohibit voting by proxy. Mr. McQUADE, who gives the notice, will, I believe, make his bill general, cutting off proxy-voting in Bank, Insurance and other corporations. The argument is that a man should not be entitled to delegate such powers, and that if he does not feel sufficient interest in an election for officers to attend in person, he should be disfranchised. The result of taking away the proxy privilege would probably be a closer scrutiny into the management of corporations, and a more general understanding of their actual condition. Desiderations these—are they not?

Gov. MORGAN gives his first *soirée* to-morrow evening.

An extraordinary movement among some men prominent in Albany and in the State, is attracting much attention. On the evening of the 2d instant some gentlemen who had been partaking of the compliments of the season, rather freely, met in one of the rooms of Stanwix Hall, to make a night of it, and a night they made of it. While the wine was in, and before the inevitable headache, one of the number proposed that the party should sign a pledge not to drink any more liquor during the year 1860. The proposition was accepted, *nem. con.*, with a boisterous shout, and a demand that the mover of the resolution should reduce it to writing, and present an engrossed copy for signature, as soon as possible. This was done, and the following pledge was drawn up by Canal Commissioner JAYCOX, and the names annexed were signed at the first sitting.

PLEDGE.

Being thankful to an All-wise Providence, for the many benefits extended to us throughout the year just past, never more to return, and believing in the maxim that "man holds his destiny in his own hands" to be literally true; and believing further, that no man can be really capacitated to exert that salutary influence which God intended for his own welfare, without paying that attention to the laws of health which ordinary foresight and sagacity indicate, and knowing full well the custom of using on ordinary and daily occasions, as well in private as in public, intoxicating beverages, to be pernicious and destructive to happiness, health and long life (which we all anticipate,) and a damning curse to society as well as a wicked disregard of the rights of all who are required to rely on us for aid and advice—we therefore conceive it a duty which we owe to ourselves as well as to our friends to resolve, and we do hereby

Resolve, Solemnly and sacredly upon our honors, that we will not, from this date until after the expiration of the year 1860, drink, nor encourage the drinking of intoxicating beverages, under any circumstances whatever, unless so advised for medicinal purposes. January 3, 1860.

E. A. Williams,
H. H. Coates,
A. D. Barber,
Thomas H. Bates,
E. Bennett,
J. S. Ray,
H. V. B. Barker,
S. A. Law,
John M. Jaycox,
Levi Dimmick,
Alex. P. Ten Broeck,
James McDonald,
Jacob A. Mead,
Wm. J. Keeler,
Wm. Stuart,
D. H. Printup,
Lewis R. Bush,
P. C. Costello,
Laurin L. Rose,
Alanson Dodge,
F. Holmes,
George O. Jones,
L. Lounsberry,
J. W. Norcross, Jr.,
Martin Holmes,
C. L. Alvord,
Geo. L. Maynard,
H. W. Slocum,
A. N. Wakefield,
Ogden Edwards,
George L. Ames,
C. W. Armstrong,
Henry C. Ruggles,
H. W. Shipman,
Wm. Johnson,
C. M. Scholefield,
O. W. Candee,
E. H. Edwards,

This stipulation, though conceived in debauchery and brought forth of intoxication, has been most strictly observed by the charter members. Among them you will recognize "some of the most genial and clever fellows" that ever "smiled" over a brandy-smash. One said to me, "Why, I have drank rum enough in my day to float a two-hundred-ton boat across the long level," and I know another who has for years been diligently engaged in prosecuting the "search, seizure and destruction clause" of the old defunct Prohibitory Law. It is refreshing now to hear with what apparent gusto they say "No," to the many temptations and tempters by which they are surrounded. The names I have given are not, however, those of all who have given in their adhesion—signing for a year's clear thinking. Copies of the original draft are in circulation through the Capitol and the State Hall. The little spark kindled in revelry is spreading into a flame. May it not in time become a conflagration, sweeping over the State, and destroying the passion for, and the fashion of, drinking, which, by the way, has been daily increasing since the friends of temperance unwisely sought to enforce reform through legal enactments. If the men whose names are appended to this pledge, should exert their influence, they would do more to destroy the use of intoxicating liquor than all the legal enactments that the ingenuity of man could frame.

The Comptroller has appointed ROBERT L. CASE, of New-York, agent to examine Auctioneers' accounts. Mr. CASE is a merchant, and familiar with the service he will be required to perform.

The argument in the Lemmon Slave case, Virginia vs. New-York, is set down for next Monday.

LEO.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—NEWS OF THE MOROCCO WAR—THE MARKETS.

The steamship *Quaker City* arrived yesterday from Havana, whence she sailed Jan. 5.

The weather at Havana has been extremely disagreeable, commencing on the evening of Sunday, the 1st, to rain, with strong winds from the northeast, with heavy showers. The bad state of the weather has tended to retard the receipts of produce.

The holidays passed off satisfactorily. The news brought by the Spanish mail steamer *Almogabar*, from Cadiz, Dec. 12, of a victory gained by the Spanish army in Africa over the Moors was received at Havana with great enthusiasm, and was honored with appropriate demonstrations.

The sugar market is somewhat retarded by the weather.

Of the new crop only small lots have arrived. 1,500 boxes in store not yet offered. Old crop firm, on the basis of 9¼@9½ reals for No. 12. Stock, 15,000 boxes; 18,000 boxes in 1859. Contracted Muscovadoes, 2 crops Caribenno San Juan de los Remedios, 7½@8 reals. First crop Carabutias, 8½ reals. Second crop, deliverable on the estates near Cardenas, 7 reals, or $3 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

Molasses, new—Hardly any come to shipping places. Calls for delivery at 4@4½ reals; dealers ask 4¾@5 reals.

Exchange on London, 15 ℔ cent. prem.; Spain, 8 ℔ cent. prem.; Paris, 2 ℔ cent. prem.; New-Orleans, 4 ℔ cent. prem.; New York, 3⅜@4 ℔ cent. prem.

HORRIBLE CALAMITY.

Falling of the Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Five Hundred Persons in the Ruins.

TWO HUNDRED OPERATIVES KILLED.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WOUNDED.

The Ruins on Fire—Probably a Hundred Persons Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 10—6 P. M.

The Pemberton Mills in Lawrence, in this State employing between five and six hundred operatives, fell this afternoon about 5 o'clock, burying nearly every person in the ruins. The mangled bodies are being taken out by the cart-load. It is supposed that over two hundred were killed instantly.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 10—9 P. M.

One of the most terrible catastrophes on record occurred in this city this afternoon. The Pemberton Mills fell with a sudden crash about 5 o'clock, while some six or seven hundred operatives were at work.

The Mills are a complete wreck. Some two or three hundred persons are supposed to be still in the ruins.

At present it is impossible to give anything like a correct statement of the loss of life, but from the best authority it is believed that at least two hundred are dead in the ruins. Eighteen dead bodies have been already taken out, together with some twenty-five persons mortally wounded, besides some fifty in different stages of mutilation.

Mr. CHASE, the Agent of the Mills, and Mr. HOWE, the Treasurer, escaped by running from the falling building.

It is impossible, as yet, to tell the cause of the disaster. Our reporter is just come from the ruins, and the scenes there beggar all description. Some two or more acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery and the fallen building.

Huge bonfires are burning to light some two or three thousand persons, who are working as if for their own lives to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be released from their tortures.

Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his or her prison, and it is heartrending to hear their cries as they are drawn out with legs and arms crushed or torn. One man, shockingly mangled and partly under the bricks, deliberately cut his own throat to end his agony.

The whole city seems in mourning. Many are running through the streets, and with frantic cries searching the ruins.

Temporary hospitals have been arranged for those rescued. Many stand by the wreck frigid with despair.

Often a terrible crash, caused by the clearing away, threatens death to those who may still be alive in the ruins.

Gen. H. K. OLIVER is conspicuous and active in directing those persons who are endeavoring to rescue the victims of the disaster. Gangs of men with ropes below are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck which imprison so many. Some of the rescuers are killed in their humane efforts.

Since we left the scene of disaster, reports of more of the dead and dying are constantly coming to us. Surgeons are coming in from all directions, and everything that can be done, at such a painful moment, is being done for the suffering victims of the fearful calamity, the mystery of which will have to be cleared up by an inquest.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 10—11 P. M.

At about ten minutes of 5 o'clock this afternoon, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proceeded from the Pemberton Mills, about four-fifths of which had fallen a shapeless mass, without the slightest warning to the near eight hundred human beings who were then at work.

The building was never considered to be as stanch as it ought to have been. It was built about seven years since, and was then thought a sham. Indeed, before the machinery was put in the walls spread to such a degree that some twenty-two tons of iron plates were put in to save it from falling by its own weight. From the best information that can be now gathered, the building appeared to crumble and fall from the eastern corner or end towards the duck-mill. It fell inwards, as if powerfully drawn that way.

The fire companies at once repaired to the spot, but there being no fire, they at once set to work with a will to remove the rubbish. They very soon reached some of the rooms, so that the dead and wounded were taken out as fast as they could be reached. Mr. CHARLES BATCHELDER helped to remove some twenty-six in various conditions—some still living, others dead and terribly mutilated. Messrs. Chase, Clark, Patterson, (or Tatterson,) Melvin and Winn, overseers and clerks, are safe.

Mr. Branch, an overseer, has not been found.

The City Hall has been converted into a temporary hospital for the dead and wounded, to remain there until recognized by their friends, although scores were recognized and taken at once to their houses.

The following wounded are now at the Hall: Mary Ann Coleman, Ellen Clary, Sarah Dale, Eliza Ward, Ellen Mahony, Thomas Conner, Bridget Bradley, Kate Harykee, Joanna Connelry, Morris Palmer, George Ileodalpha, Mrs. Fridler, Robert Hays, Courtney, Mary York, Margaret Hamilton, Margaret Hanneykill, Mary Kennedy, Eliza Yair.

There are twenty-two corpses, only the following of which have been recognized: Mary McDonald, John Dearborn, Bridget Ryan, Margaret Sullivan, Mike O'Brien and Mrs. Palmer.

Mr. PALMER was deeply buried in the ruins at the time, and thinking there was no prospect of being extricated, cut his throat to end his sufferings. Still, he was extricated, and lived for some time after arriving at the Hall.

One woman in that part of the mill still standing became frightened, and threw her bonnet and shawl out of a fifth story door and jumped out herself, breaking her arm and injuring herself so that she cannot recover. The laboring force of the mill was about nine hundred and sixty, and it is supposed that about seven hundred human beings were actually buried in the ruins.

A woman has just been rescued who says there are some twenty-five more in the vicinity of her yet alive.

About 9½ o'clock fire was discovered. This additional horror, although somewhat apprehended, struck terror to the hearts that had before been hopeful of saving more lives. Still the work of removal went briskly on. The force-pumps and all the engines which were on the ground, at once got streams of water on, and have been pouring on torrents, so that now (11.30 P. M.), although volumes of smoke and steam are rising, yet the fire does not seem to gain, and it is certainly to be hoped that it has been stayed.

Those near at the breaking out of the fire were almost at the point of extracting a woman not badly hurt, but the flames drove them back, and the woman is supposed to have perished when delivery seemed so near. The Mayor has telegraphed to Lowell for the firemen of that city, who will arrive here about 1 o'clock. It is estimated that not less than two thousand able-bodied men have been constantly at work on the ruins; but, notwithstanding that so many have been working in a small space, yet no accident that we can learn of has occurred.

THE RUINS IN FLAMES.

12 O'CLOCK—MIDNIGHT.

Calamity succeeds calamity! In ten minutes the whole mass of ruins has become one sheet of flame. The screams and moanings of the poor buried creatures can be distinctly heard, but no power can save them.

The flames threaten the destruction of the Washington Mills and the bridge over the river.

Two historical anecdotes connected with two illustrious personages in English history have just come to light. The correspondence of the French Ambassador to the Court of Queen Elizabeth reveals to us what Elizabeth says of Essex. "He took pleasure," she said, "in insulting my person; but she had warned him to take care how he touched her sceptre." The other anecdote refers to King George IV., and is told in the diary of Mr. Rose, who was much with King George III., and more with Mr. Pitt. Rose was talking to the King in his own house: "I thank God," said King George III., and with warmth, "there is but one of my children who wants courage, but I will not name him because he is to succeed me."

The New-York Tigers.

BALL OF THE LIGHT GUARD AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last night, at the Academy of Music, that saltatory anniversary of the New-York Light Guard was observed with more than usual spirit. In the first place, to notice the decorations of the building, one hundred canary birds sang from one hundred cages, suspended from chandeliers, and from various projections of the ornamental protrusions, cherub's fingers, &c., of the boxes. And they sang with a will. DODWORTH's full band outdid them *in strepitu*, but not in perseverance. When the band ceased, the birds were in full voice; and, dividing their interests and their imagination between their seed and their singing, remained in full harmony all the night, till the last lady was fatigued with the last Redowa Polka.

The building was decorated magnificently. In festoons, wreaths, streamers, banners,—not only the red, white and blue of the "star-spangled," but the colors and devices of all nations were profusely displayed, with stacks of arms, cannon, pyramids of cannon-balls, a stuffed tiger,—(the emblem of the Light Guard; and they know how to give a "tiger," and if need were, to feel like one,)—not only these, but streamers in tent-like fashion, reaching from the centre of the dome to the upper tier of boxes, comprised the ornaments which elicited general admiration. The dancing-floor, made for the ball, cost $1,500. Its predecessor underwent four year's wear, and had become so loose in its habits that ladies could not be as nimble as Nature designed them to be, without fear of upstarting nails or intruding splinters.

Among the company present, we observed Lieut. Clarence Seward, Brigadier-General Spicer, General Hall, Col. Vosburgh, Col. Van Buren, Capt. Lovell, of the City Guard; Capt. Eagle, and Lieut. Williamson, of the U. S. N., with other naval, military and civic notabilities. Shortly before midnight the dancing was in the heartiest earnest. To say more is to say what none will deny, that both ladies and gentlemen enjoyed this ball of the Light Guard with the fullest sense that it was the ball of the season.

City Railroads—Form of the Rail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You say in the TIMES of the 31st ultimo, that "*We know, as a matter of fact, that City cars are an invaluable convenience, and are daily becoming more useful.*" You are committed. The roads are coming—coming—and we may infer that you are committed to the present form of City rail—for you only question the manner of granting the privileges. To the citizens this is important, but not as important as the *forms* of the rail and the manner of laying it down. The present rail is formed more to prevent the use of the streets by ordinary wheels, than for the wheel of the car. Its form and manner of laying is absurd, and the rails should be removed and others instituted. The groove is of no practical use to the car-wheel, the flange is not guided by the outer edge or the wheel kept by it in its place, but the groove makes it exceedingly dangerous for all wheels which drop into it, and to the foot of the horse that treads upon it. The shoe should touch at the toe.

This groove in the rail is unnecessary, and holds ice and little stones, which not unfrequently throw the car from the track, and its filling always more or less interferes with running of the wheel.

The entire rail should be wider, and the portion which has the bearing of the wheel should be at least three inches wide, with a bevel edge, and fall of not more than one-half of an inch, and the balance of the rail about two and a half inches, with a slight depression from the bevel to the edge of the rail. These measurements with the bevel will make the rail about six inches in width. This would resemble the rail used on the Great Western Railroad in England. The paving should come close to the rail, and be bevel between them. This form of rail would present no obstacle whatever to the ordinary use of the street, but render it more desirable for ordinary use except in the mere matter of turning out for the cars, an obstacle of very little importance; and it would be a very great saving in the repairing of streets. Whether the square Russ or cobble is used with such rails and such paving, the objections to City Railroads would cease, and the private corporations could transport passengers from point to point for three cents each.

Railroads should reach the extreme southern portion of the City, and connect with every ferry which touches the island.

I present this petition to you, Messrs. Editors, because you have the eye or ear of the sovereigns. By law, you have to communicate to the people daily, and the power is with them. Yours, &c., RUS.

Pauperism in the State of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent O. P. Q. seems to doubt the correctness of the table taken from the sixteenth annual report of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, introduced by me in my address before the Sanitary Association. Those who were present will remember that in introducing the table, to show that poverty was a fact in this country, I took especial care to state that the table was one which I had not verified, but presumed it to be correct, from the careful ordeal it had undergone at the hands of the Society from which it emanated.

The returns for 1858, of the Secretary of State (GIDEON J. TUCKER, Esq.,) show that the whole number of paupers relieved in that year was....261,155
Temporarily relieved....207,207
Inmates of Poor-houses....53,948

Of the whole population of the State in 1858, according to this return, one in every sixty-four was an absolute inmate of an almshouse, and one in every thirteen and a half in a situation requiring alms at the hands of the Government officials.

The returns from other countries are supposed to be made up, as those are from this State—*i. e.*, every person is classed as a pauper who receives any aid from the State. But admitting that the returns from Ireland included only those who were inmates of Poor-houses, they are still far behind New-York in numbers, but one in every one hundred and fourteen of her population (of 6,500,000, and not 3,300,000, as stated by your correspondent) being a pauper, instead of one in each 64, as in New-York. It thus appears that in the most favorable light in which the subject can be placed, New-York possesses a most unenviable position in regard to her poor population, and one which imperiously calls for legislative action; for the fact should not be lost sight of, that by proper legislative measures this great and increasing evil may be curtailed to very moderate dimensions. Are the members of the Legislature aware that pauperism is far more rife in the State of New-York than in any other in the Union? And what is the burden thus imposed upon the State at large? Mr. TUCKER's report shows it to have been, in 1858, $1,491,391 28, of which there was expended

For temporary relief....$607,271 50
For support of Poor-houses....884,119 78

Yours, truly, JAMES WYNNE.
No. 341 FIFTH-AVENUE, Jan. 10, 1860.

The Division-street Disaster.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The money so promptly and generously furnished from the hands with hearts in them of the readers of your noble journal, for the relief of the sufferers by the sad calamity in Division-street, has been divided among them as follows: To Mrs. NATHANSON, $10; to Mrs. BURNS, $50; to Mrs. FIEDLER, $15; to Mrs. COSGROVE, $14 50. Total $119 50. Mrs. NATHANSON has had a large sum raised for her among Jewish societies, and Mrs. BURNS has also found good friends, so that I felt it doing no injustice to them to give a small portion of the money to the other destitute families. To all of them comfortable clothing has been given as well. Respectfully yours, E.

We have received the sums as above stated, for which we would gratefully thank those who thought of us in our trial.

MRS. ANNE BURNS, No. 194 Clinton-street.
CHS. FIEDLER, No. 218 Division-street.
SARA NATHENSON, No. 46 Essex-street.
BRIDGET COSGROVE, No. 5 Hester-street.

PATRICK MAUDE TO BE EXECUTED.—The Court of Pardons have finally refused to commute the sentence of MAUDE, the murderer, from death to imprisonment for life—the plea of insanity not being at all sustained by the facts which came before the Court. He will therefore be executed on Thursday, the 12th inst., according to the terms of the sentence. While there are some few who have been of opinion that a different course should be taken, we have always regarded the commutation as a most dangerous experiment. MAUDE in his whole conduct has shown a wickedness and vindictiveness which have been so marked as to prevent any other consideration of his case than that taken by the Court of Pardons. His whole conduct has been of a connected character, with none of that insanity which should shield from punishment. The arrangements for the execution of MAUDE are entirely under the control of the Board of Freeholders, who are alone authorized to issue tickets of admission, which will be limited. The execution will take place in the north end of the hall of the jail. The scaffold to be used on this occasion will be the same as that on which ERNESTEIN and McMAHON were executed. The prisoner maintains his usual indifference to his fate. He refuses to speak to any visitors, much less to listen to spiritual advice from clergymen, who have approached him at various times since his incarceration.—*Newark Mercury, Jan. 10.*

The Baltimore *Sun* says: "The oyster trade of Baltimore during the past year has been larger than ever before known, and it is estimated that upwards of two and a half millions bushels have been brought to this market for home consumption and transportation to the West. There are now employed in the trade three hundred vessels, which during the eight months through which the season lasts, are constantly plying between the oyster beds of the Chesapeake and its tributaries and this city. These vessels give employment to 1,000 men as officers and crews, besides upwards 1,000 constantly employed at the grounds in getting up the oysters for market."

Maine—Message of Gov. Morrill.

The valedictory Message of Gov. MORRILL, of Maine, takes strong ground against the disunion movement, and in opposition to the encroachments of the South upon the North. The Governor says:

While the people of this State unitedly deplore the invasion of a sovereign State to incite servile insurrection therein, not less threatening do they regard the assumed attitude of assault upon the Union, upon a contingency which may properly arise under the Constitution. The loyalty of this State to the Constitution and the Union depends upon no contingency. Her people contemplate the present condition and future prospects of the nation, in the spirit of a devotion which will make her faithful even if her opinions should be overruled by the American people.

Now, in this hour of disorder in the national councils, what public pledge is demanded of the people of Maine for pacification? Is it required that they should ignore altogether the portentous fact of the existence, in a section of this Republic, of four millions of bondmen, and shut their eyes to what all history teaches, that the relation of master and slave tends to the certain degradation of the dominant, while it rarely benefits the servile race? that the mixture of these races is evil, and that amalgamation is the sure result of servitude? Is it expected that they will stifle their honest sentiments and convictions of the character of Slavery, as an element of power in our civilization? that they will put on and put off their opinions to suit the shifting temper of the times? that they will give their assent to the assumption, "of the final settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the question of Slavery in the Territories," and thus consent to place a question between the Government and people of this country, "in the hands of an individual tribunal?" that they will not object to the reopening of the Slave-trade, will recognize rights of property in slaves under the Constitution, and agree to protect and guarantee it in the Federal Territories? The unmeasured denunciations of Slavery, as an evil, and as calamitous in its effects upon society, by a long line of the most distinguished statesmen of the South, and the wide contrast between their recorded opinions and those now put forth, warrant the belief that no such demand is made, and no such concessions are expected.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.—A man named DE BURG, proprietor of a poudrette establishment in the Eastern District, has commenced a suit against the city, to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been caused by the interference of the Board of Health with his business. He estimates his damages at $50,000.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 23, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54. CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 31, 37, 93, 99, 48, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107, 109, 111. Reserved Causes—Nos. 2, 13, 16, 17, 32, 50, 80, 29, 67, 79, 21, 74.

(Advertisement.)

BLEEDING—WHY OPPOSED TO IT?

We are opposed to bleeding; we abhor leeches. We are sure, had it been required that a human body should part with its blood for the cure or prevention of disease, our beneficent and all-wise Creator would have arranged a place for its expulsion—a natural outlet. Is it just or reasonable to suppose that this divine and gracious Providence, who, like a kind and indulgent mother, produces and conserves all things for our use, should have failed to provide a safety-valve, as it were, to let out our blood, could it have accumulated in too great abundance? The fact is, there being no such outlet, is proof sufficient that there never can be too much of the vital fluid. For it is the life—it is the life of the flesh. How is it in the vegetable world? Do trees have supplied to them from ever so rich soil, too great a quantity of sap? No! The growth may be too vigorous, true; then remove the poorest parts. Do the same with the human body; when oppressed and heavy, take a few doses of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS; they will take away what is useless or unsound, and touch nothing that will bear fruit.

SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING-COUGH, MEASLES, ETC.

Superior to all others are known to be BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which simply and without any, the least, danger, remove those matters from the bowels and circulation which occasion or sustain disease. Colds, coughs, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough and influenza, are cured at once by a few doses.

If three or four pills do not relieve pain of the bowels, which is generally produced at this season by cold, take three more, and if this does not remove the pain, take three or four more. There is no danger in taking the pills. Calomel and jalap are a thousand times more harsh than BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which are mild but effectual, taking hold of nothing but impure humors. Be not afraid of them if you are sick. No dose will hurt that is required to operate.

HEAR WHAT MRS. BURROUGHS, OF NO. 140 ADAMS-STREET, BROOKLYN, STATES, DEC. 20, 1859.

I have used no other medicine than BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the last twenty years. I have administered them with invariable success in typhus and scarlet fevers, smallpox, hooping-cough, measles, worms, to ladies previous to and immediately after confinement. With a box or two of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the house, happen what may, I would not care whether the doctor lived next door or twenty miles off.

READ WHAT A MOTHER SAYS.

SING SING, Dec. 29, 1859.

DR. BRANDRETH—*My Dear Sir*: I have a child 16 months old, who for the last three months has suffered terribly with her teeth. Her gums were in a very bad condition, red, swollen, and so painful that the poor child cried night and day. I used cordials, soothing syrups and laudanum, with no other effect than to stupefy the poor babe, without giving her relief. Finally, I pulverized some of your Pills, and gave her one a day. In three days she was much better, recovering her appetite and sleeping soundly all night—a great blessing, I assure you, to a wearied mother. I found BRANDRETH'S PILLS much more effectual than any other remedy to cause sleep. I remain, yours, very truly, VIRGINIA GADSBEY.

DYSENTERY CURED.

Mr. J. C. RAPPLEYEA, of Monmouth County, N. J., writes, March 19, 1859:

"I was troubled, in January last, with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I caught cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New York, Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, fortunately called on me and advised BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I thought in my weak condition one pill would be enough, but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and, to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at liberty to publish this."

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Jan. 5, 1857.

I am now 52 years of age. Twenty-five years of my past life I spent in the ministry. For twenty years I have used BRANDRETH'S Pills as my family medicine, and I wish no other. During these twenty years I have never had occasion to call in a physician to my family, save in the sickness of my wife with children. D. N. MERRITT,
Associate publisher of the New-Brunswick *Freeman*.

READ WHAT A SINGLE DOSE DID.

Mr. JAMES STILLMAN, editor and proprietor of the Westchester County *Journal*, says, Dec. 13, 1859: About two years ago, I ruptured myself, and have worn a truss ever since. In the beginning of last month I was taken with a slight pain in the upper orifice of the rupture. The pain gradually increased, till, on the third day I could not stand at all, nor could I find any position in bed to give me the least ease. The symptoms were altogether those of strangulated hernia. I thought your pills might afford me some relief, and took three of the vegetable universals. They operated in about four hours, immediately after which all pain ceased, and I have been able ever since to attend to my business without the slightest interruption.

Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Special agency, No. 4 Union-square. Price 25 cents a box, with full directions, which always obtain when you purchase the pills.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A THRILLING SIGHT—To witness that mere child, CARLO FERRATI, 10 years old, walk that tight-rope at BARNUM'S Museum, mounting from the stage all the way up to the dome. Yet it is not an alarming spectacle. He repeats it this afternoon and evening; besides which a brilliant comedy and other entertainments.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, for bad legs, ulcers, scrofulous sores and glandular swellings: is mild but rapid in effect. By rubbing it into the parts diseased, after due fomentation with warm water, it will penetrate to the root and extinguish the elements of the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Useful Invention.

An article which ought to be in every family. About particulars, address DR. H. HIRSHFIELD, No. 458 Broadway.

Skaters,

Who require strength of limbs and suppleness of the joints, should use DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

Sold by all druggists.

For Chilblains.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is an immediate and effective remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

The Grover and Baker SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Singer's [illegible] chines	$100
No. 2 sewing ma[illegible]nes	90
No. 1 sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing ma[illegible]	50
The family sewing machi[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. Banning has returned to his Office No. 81 Bleecker-st., four doors west of Broadway, for the radical cure of hernia, and female and spinal diseases, etc., by his improved braces. Information mailed free. Hours, 9 to 4.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons' Card.

In reply to "A Card to the Public," which has appeared in the papers over the signatures of a number of piano manufacturers, we do hereby state that we never claimed having invented the overstring principle in square pianos, a fact which all those undersigned gentlemen are very well aware of.

Whether or not our overstring grand piano possesses originality and novelty is (fortunately for us) not for those gentlemen to decide; but that it does is sufficiently proved by the U. S. Patent-Office granting letters patent for the same. As to the question whether Henry Steinway, Jr., or Mr. Driggs, is entitled to the priority of the invention, we will state several facts which those undersigned gentlemen do not seem or want to know. A great many professional gentlemen, as well as a large portion of the musical public, can testify that our first overstring grand piano was finished in Dec. 1858, and was used in public concerts immediately after. About three months later Mr. Driggs claimed letters patent for his graduated board and bridge, in the model of which he had applied the overstring principle, without claiming the same. Could he very well claim it since our overstring grands had been used in public concerts, and advertised in the newspapers for several months previous?

Entirely new and very surprising to us is the assertion of those undersigned piano manufacturers, that Mr. Driggs three or four years ago made known to them his plans and statements for constructing an overstring grand piano. But even were it so, how is it that neither Mr. Driggs himself, nor any one of the others, went to work and actually made an overstring grand? Why did those of the undersigned piano-makers who have quite recently commenced making overstring grands wait until we had come out with our overstring grands and practically demonstrated their superiority over those of the old style?

Is it not a rather bold assertion for those gentlemen to say: "Whatever right or novelty it does possess the credit of, it is clearly due to Mr. Driggs?" &c. The time is not very distant when an opportunity will be afforded to those gentlemen, at the proper place, to substantiate their published statement.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,

And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, at
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest marked prices.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

DIED.

BANKS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 9, ADALINE RIGGS, wife of Wright Banks, in the 28th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Townsend, No. 23 Grove st., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Pleasantville, Westchester County, for interment, where the funeral services will be held.

MEEKS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 8, of congestion of the brain, CLARENCE, son of John and Elizabeth Meeks, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 Madison-av., without further invitation.

CUMMING.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 9, SUSIE, daughter of James P. and Margaret Cumming, aged 3 years 2 months and 11 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 326 West 24th-st.

BURCHARD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 9, after a short illness, JOHN D. BURCHARD.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, No. 367 4th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

THURSTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, JENNIE M., wife of Nathaniel Thurston, Jr., in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 153 West 20th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRISBEE.—In this City, on the morning of Jan. 10, of inflammation of lungs, EDWARD, son of Dubois B. and Hattie L. Frisbee, aged 4 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Myron Finch, Esq., No. 134 West 47th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

NASH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 10, LORA NASH, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 East 22d-st., on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

NETTERVILLE.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 9, THOMAS NETTERVILLE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 3d-st., at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon.

ROSE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, ALICE ROSE, aged 7 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the house of her grandfather, John McBrair, No. 136 West 38th-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock A. M.

PRIEST.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 9, MARY PRIEST, aged 3 years and 2 months, daughter of the late Mr. Henry D. Priest, of this City.

RADFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, ELIZA A., wife of Wm. H. Radford, Esq., aged 28 years.

Further notice will be given of the time of her funeral.

MARSHALL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 9, Rev. JOSEPH D. MARSHALL, aged 55 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the New-York and New-York East Conferences of the M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

KIRBY.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday, Jan. 10, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Abraham M. Kirby, eldest daughter of Jas. Earnest, aged 19 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 244 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Baltimore and New-London papers please copy.

HUMASTON.—In Northfield, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 6, Mrs. MARY HUMASTON, aged 69 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 15, Jan. 10, 1860.
25, 34, 16, 18, 45, 29, 35, 24, 73, 63, 37, 77, 54.
Class No. 16, Jan. 10, 1860.
75, 9, 12, 28, 40, 71, 62, 64, 73, 72, 15, 41, 36.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 10, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

MAGNIFICENT DRESS GOODS,
AT AN ENORMOUS DISCOUNT.
"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.,
Now offer

500 pieces
FINE MERINO PLAIDS, warranted all wool,
At 25 cents per yard.
Actual cost, 60 cents.

100 pieces
PATTI PLAIDS, silk and wool,
At 38 cents per yard.
Actual cost, 75 cents.

500 pieces
FINE MOURNING DE LAINES,
At one shilling per yard.

500 pieces
RICH CASHMERE DE LAINES, Robe styles,
At one shilling per yard.
Actual cost, 35 cents.

10,000 yards
RICH DRESS SILKS, new styles,
At 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., 95c. and $1 per yard.

The above Silks, all of the latest styles, are offered at one-half of the
ORIGINAL COST.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 391 Grand-st.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

IF YOU WISH TO CURE A DRUNKARD, call on Dr. ZELL, No. 42 3d-st., two doors from 2d-av. He has discovered a small homeopathic powder which has set many a drunkard against all intoxicating drinks. Put up from $2 to $5 the package. At home, 7 to 11 and 3 to 7. The medicine does not make sick, and can be given without if necessary.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER—"IN its natural state." Price $3 per dozen.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS for sale. Address C., Box No. 135 Times Office.

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THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.
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GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHAS. A. DANA.
To be completed in
15 vols. 8vo, 750 pages each.
Price in cloth, $3; sheep, $3 50; morocco, $4; Russia, $4 50 each.

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SELF-TAUGHT MEN.
BY
Prof. B. B. EDWARDS.

The reading of this interesting and instructive book will do more to teach
SELF-RELIANCE
AND
SELF-HELP,
than hundreds of the foolish books and stories, with exciting and high-sounding titles, that in reality injure the mind, and render it unfit for better reading.
One large volume....[illegible]
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UNSURPASSED ATTRACTIONS!

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FOR THIS WEEK

CONTAINS:

THREE SERIALS ILLUSTRATED.

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One Copy for Twenty Weeks	$1 00
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This approved, appreciated, and well-known remedy is the best one extant for the safe, sure, rapid and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, Bleeding at the Lungs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and every form of Pulmonary Affection and Consumption. Witness the thousands who, when other remedies failed, found relief and cure in this.

There are worthless counterfeits. Purchase only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, whose printed name is on the outer wrapper.

Sold in New-York by Barnes & Park, F. C. Wells & Co., Hegeman & Co., Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., McKesson & Robbins, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in City and country.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY,
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS.

We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newly-invented Over-string Grand Piano by Letters Patent, dated Dec. 20, 1859.

Having ascertained that several piano manufacturers have lately commenced making OVERSTRING GRANDS, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

WATCHES.—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
in the City is to be found at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a very large assortment, and at the very lowest prices. Watches taken in exchange. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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THE NEW BRILLIANT ROMANCE.
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CHILD BURNERS.
THE GREAT LEMOINE CASE.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
Now ready, besides the usual variety of highly important and interesting criminal intelligence from all parts of the world, contains
SPLENDID LIKENESSES
of MADAME LEMAINE and her guilty DAUGHTER, who have just been tried in France for the most atrocious crime that ever stained the record of any country. Those who have read the details as they were given on the trial, and which were published in the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
of last week, will be glad to look at such vivid representations of two beautiful females who could be guilty of the horrible crime of choking their child to death, and then deliberately
BURN ITS BODY
to avoid exposure and detection.

Since the Colt and Webster murders, nothing has transpired in the world so truly diabolical.

It also contains the likeness of Wm. Birke, the murderer of a constable in Philadelphia. Those who wish to secure copies should do so early.

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A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. References given to more than two dozen of persons in this City who were cured by Dr. Witmer's medicine. Just try it.
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VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED.
The whole, or part, of a newly invented self-acting turning-lathe, which can be adapted to various kinds of turning. Can be seen in full and successful operation. Address TURNING LATHE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

REMOVAL.
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE
Have removed to
No. 341 Broadway, up stairs.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1860.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Depôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

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C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.
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TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—FROM TWO TO three thousand dollars worth of low-priced plain and fancy Dry Goods wanted in exchange for good paper. Address H., Box No. 4,231 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a respectable American family, at $10 per week; fire and gas extra. Also, three or four single gentlemen at $4 50 per week. Bath in the house. It is also convenient to three lines of stages. Apply at No. 47 West 10th-st., (late Amos-st.,) between Greenwich-av. and Waverley-place.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located, and has gas, bath, &c.; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, for two persons, $9 and $10 per week, according to rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, to a family or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements. Neighborhood one of the best in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING—NO. 12 LAMARTINE-PLACE, 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Three handsomely decorated and furnished rooms on the second floor to let to a small family. Terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

BOARD AT NO. 724 BROADWAY—PLEASant rooms for families or single gentlemen; two or more gentlemen occupying the same room, will be taken on very reasonable terms.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms and good board may be had at moderate prices at No. 47 Bond-st.

BOARD WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ONLY, BY A lady with infant; private family preferred; pay prompt and liberal, if location and accommodation can be made to suit the applicant; location central and below 25th st. Address CHAMBERS, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, a furnished room, with board, in a respectable family not too far up town. Address E. W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WARM, COMfortable house, a neat furnished room and board, for a gentleman, in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry. A good table, family small and select; terms moderate; no children. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than they wish to occupy, would let one or two rooms, with partial board. Location very desirable. Terms $3 to $3 50 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) This is a pleasant location, and rooms have all the modern conveniences attached. Best of references given and required. Dinner at 6. Also, one single room.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WOULD BE GLAD TO get board in a small family that have two or three small children that she could teach for her board and room. Address D. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for ten days. City references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BETWEEN 8th and 14th sts., near Broadway, will let a pleasant nicely furnished room, having gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 21st-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman with a pleasant room and full or partial board. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box 108 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor, with board for a family or three single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 50 East 15th-st. References required. Mrs. S. A. GRIGGS.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH AND WITHout board, or private table, in a large house conveniently located for cars and stages; the family are few in number; a respectable reference required. Apply at No. 4 8th-av., Abingdon-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN suites, at moderate rates. Best references given and required. Apply at No. 85 East 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with comfortable board at reasonable rates at No. 192 West 18th-st.

NO. 24 BLEECKER-ST.—TO LET, A NEATLY furnished room, on the second floor, to one or two gentlemen, without board. The house is occupied by a private family.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—TO TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITHout board, a handsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with fire and gas, within three minutes' walk of the Cooper Institute. Terms $5 per week. Address M. H., Station D., No. 12 Bible House.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with and without board, in a large house, conveniently located for the cars and stages; the family is small, the table excellent; good references required. Apply at No. 4 8th-av., Abingdon-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, PARTIAL board in a quiet family, with good-sized room, fire, &c. Terms not to exceed $6 per week; location below 14th-st. and west of Broadway. Address S. A. S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor, with board, by a gentleman and wife, between 23d and 4th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address L. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AND QUIET FAMILY, two rooms, with board; one for a gentleman and wife, and one for wife's mother. Amount willing to be paid, if suited, $21. Address C., Box 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH BOARD for gentleman and wife, west of Broadway, between Bleecker and 16th sts. Address J. M. R., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,
SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz.: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS.
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 6, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO. 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed.

R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

WANTED—400 CRATES, IMMEDIATELY, FOR which a liberal price will be given. Apply at No. 30 Beekman-st.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 893 Broadway, corner 19th st.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM'S CLUB NIGHT THIS EVENING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—TO SECURE REALLY first-class servants, of reliable, trust-worthy habits, thoroughly efficient in their business, ladies need only call at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn, out of place, and many excellent ones from the old country, who have served in gentlemen's families there. Our selection is unusually large at present, of all kinds, of every age, capacity and wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable and experienced American lady as housekeeper or nurse; understands domestic economy thoroughly; also understands the care of a child from birth; would have no objection to take the management of a widower's establishment. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its various branches; she is, also, a professed laundress and chambermaid; is willing to take either work in a gentleman's house. The best references from the highest families in city and country can be obtained. Call, for two days, at No. 144 West 30th-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as professed cook; understands cookery in all its branches; no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Also, a Protestant woman as professed laundress or chamberwork, and fine washing; has no objection to the City or country; has the best of references. Call at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS A good cook; understands how to take charge of a gentleman's kitchen; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place; wishes to go in a private family; will do no washing. Call at No. 163 Prince-st., Room No. 15, at the corner of Thompson.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, for a very respectable and experienced servant; is a girl not afraid to work, economical, honest and reliable; thorough in her duties and obliging, or would do general housework. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's dresses; no objection to a lady that boards; wages from $6 to $7. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days; good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; who understands baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WHO understands the cutting and making of boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, will go out by the day or week at a moderate charge. A permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 132 3d-av., near 15th-st. in the trimmings store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY THE DAY, WEEK or month, by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IN A highly respectable family, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; is acquainted with the French or English system of cooking. Best of references. Can be seen, for a week, (if not engaged,) at No. 393 Broome st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A middle-aged English woman; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand; or a situation as seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 44 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has best of City reference from her last place. Small private family preferred. Call for two days at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and would help as laundress, by a very competent woman; is a good meat, vegetable and pastry cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call, during two days at No. 90 11th-st., west of 5th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and take charge of the silver and dining room; or as family seamstress; does embroidery neatly. Wages $7 to $8. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as a first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; all kinds of soups, pastry jellies and creams; and also a good baker. City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family to do housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take charge of an invalid lady. For further particulars apply, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 304 Mulberry-st., Wesley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; would do the up-stair work in a small family; good reference can be given. Call at No. 682 Houston-st., near Thompson, Room No. 11, for three days.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object, but an agreeable home. References exchanged. Call at No. 205 West 31st-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or would do waiting and assist with chamberwork; has the best City recommendation from her last place. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 364 3d-av., in the Bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business, meats, game, soups, and confectionery in all its branches. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 76 West 24th st., third door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 14 6th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress in a good family by a competent person who can give the best testimonials as to character and respectability. Apply at No. 115 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has good references from her last place. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A SITuation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; she understands her business, and can be highly recommended. Call at No. 279 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands cooking in every style, and is capable of giving perfect satisfaction; is a Protestant, and has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or would be willing to do housework for a small private family. City references can be given. Call at No. 438 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; the best of City reference given; has lived with the best of families. Call at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse, being well experienced; also willing to do light chamberwork; has the best of City references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 142 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent person for taking care of an invalid; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging; has good reference. Apply at No. 420 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation to do all kinds of sewing; will go out by the month to baste for a sewing machine and make button-holes. Can be seen for two days, at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her last place, where she has been for nearly three years. Apply at No. 8 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison-avenues.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family; is a first-class cook; best of City references given. Apply at No. 160 Waverley-place, a few doors above the Bank.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good testimonials. Call at No. 436 3d-av., above 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR TO do chamberwork and waiting. Has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 353 2d-av., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress; wages $4 per month. Can be seen at No. 251 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 20th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation in a small private family. Best of reference. Call at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WISHING to go to Liverpool on business, would go with a family as assistant, or to wait upon an invalid, taking passage as recompense; good reference can be given. Address W. A., Box No. 197 *Times* office.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady and respectable single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, having a thorough knowledge of the City; best of reference can be given. Address J. N., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A GENTLEMAN OF RESpectability, refinement and education, (a teacher of languages and music,) desires to obtain a situation as a clerk, correspondent, tutor, or as a traveler's companion. No objection to go in every other part of the Union, provided with a good and permanent situation. Best of City references. Address, CHARLES L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man 28 years of age, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; care and management of a green house, hot and cold grapery; is a good propagater; also fruit and ornamental trees; likewise the management of a farm and cattle, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Wages no object through the Winter; prefers a comfortable home. Will expect wages in the Spring. Can produce the best of testimonials from his last employer. Address B. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office,—for three days will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-rate married gardener, who has filled some of the best places in England and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest graces under glass, greenhouse plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables; his recommendations will show his superior ability as a practical gardener; is also proficient in the art of laying out and planting of new places in the most modern style. Address D. M., Gardener, Messrs. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., who have known the advertiser long.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, without incumbrance; understands the business in all its branches, including graperies, hot and cold; also, forcing and greenhouse department, with the vegetables included; has the best of City and country references. Address J. K., at A. Bridgman's Seed store, two doors from corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or first-class boarding-house, or would wait on an invalid gentleman, by a single young man, an Episcopalian, with good City recommendations from his last employers. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Apply at No. 141 28th-st., near 2d-av., in the store, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; has no objection to the country. Good City reference. Call at or address B. C., No. 654 Broadway, Trainor, saddle and harness maker.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business in both branches, and can give the best of reference from his last employer; no objections to going in the country. Address J. W. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable married man, without a family. Is a good vegetable gardener; has 12 years' good reference; is strictly temperate. Has no objection to go into the country. Call or address No. 198 East 21st-st., 4th floor front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, or is capable to take a steward's situation in a club-house or restaurant; is a man who understands his business, as his reference will certify, the superintending of dinners, suppers, catering, carving, &c. Address C. H., No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its parts, and has lived in the most noble families in Europe and New York; has three years' City reference, and can be seen till engaged at No. 221 West 14th-st. Inquire for J. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A Protestant single young man, who perfectly understands his business; has no objections to the country; has the best City reference. Address G. W., for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH coachman, who has been with one of the best families in this City. Best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good and careful driver, and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to help take care of horses and cows, and make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from his last place. Address J. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young Scotchman, in a private family. Best of City references given. Call or address D. T., No. 66 Carmine-st., near Bedford, for three days.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION BY A young Scotchman. The best of City references given, and good security if required. Call, or address, D. N. T., No. 66 Carmine st., near Bedford, for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A STOUT BOY, AGED 16, A SITuation to take care of a horse or any other light work; would make himself generally useful to his employer. Address J. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO understands single and double entry, desires a situation where, by attention to the interests of his employers, he would be advanced; if necessary, would attend to some out-door duties, or assist as salesman; has had nearly five years' experience in this City. Refers to or sent employers. Address B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING A knowledge of the hardware business, is desirous of a situation as stock clerk in a jobbing-house, at a small salary; best of references given. Address Box No. 122 *Times* Office, for four days.

TO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.—WANTED—A situation in a dry goods jobbing house, by a young man who can influence a first-class trade. Address, for one week, CLEVELAND, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

LAW.—A LAD OF SIXTEEN, A GOOD WRITER, and accustomed to office business, wants a situation. Address B. W. KIRKHAM, No. 140 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO HAS A COMPEtent knowledge of sorting and packing printed calicoes; also, a man competent to inspect printed calicoes; to suitable persons liberal wages will be given. Apply by letter (with address) to D. & J. McLELLAN, No. 26 Spruce-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS A FINE SEAMstress, and to wash muslins, look after the linen, do a little chamberwork; she must be willing to make herself useful in case of sickness. Call at 9 in the morning, or 8 in the evening, at No. 110 5th-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant young woman to do the up-stairs work and to make herself generally useful; must have good references. Such a person may find a desirable place by applying at No. 4 Strong-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A FANCY GOODS house; one who can influence first-class near-by trade, and is acquainted with the business; with good reference. Apply, stating experience, to Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNdress, well recommended for neatness and industry; German preferred. Apply at No. 53 9th-st., between 10 and 2.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITER and chambermaid. She must be good tempered, neat and understand her business. Apply at No. 44 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small private family. Apply from 10 to 4 this day, at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a Dry-Goods Jobbing House. None other need apply. Address, with reference, H. J. R., Box No. 1,444.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS A CLERK IN A stationery store. Address Box 2,556 Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED.—ACTIVE AND EXPERIenced agents to canvass the City and country for the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE and new premium line Engraving of "Merry Making in the Olden Time." ($3 per annum.) From $5 to $10 per day may be realized. JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher, 16 and 18 Jacob-st., N. Y.

CARPET UPHOLSTERERS WANTED—TO work by the month or by the piece. The highest wages paid and steady employment given to first-class layers. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FURS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE!
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
NO. 54 BROADWAY,
Having just received, by a special Act of Parliament, an extension of their Charter for a limited time, give hereby
PUBLIC NOTICE,
THAT THEY WILL SELL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
At retail, for cash only.
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

As their Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway, will be kept open positively only for 30 days longer, Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call as early as possible. By order of the Board,
MARK J. KING, Director.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.

I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.

WM. BANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

LADIES—MAKE MONEY! SPLENDID INVESTment! Last chance. Can double your money next Winter. Hasten before too late. Orders received from the trappers to sell remainder of the choicest selected Furs ever offered in New-York. No humbug! Rush with the crowd thronging the Fur Trappers' Dépôt Sales Rooms, No. 9 Bowery, up stairs.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS
will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (of Paris) has added to her
DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 189 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
and will execute all kinds of
FAMILY SEWING
with expedition, in the best possible manner, and at
ONE-HALF THE PRICE
usually charged. She will also send
MACHINES AND OPERATORS
into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE DIvision-av. ferry-house, at the foot of South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, an ERMINE MUFF. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 206 East Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY S. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S FREE CLASS FOR Flute and Violin, on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8, for gents; also on SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M., for boys. Instruments and books free of charge. This class free to all. Private instruction given on piano, melodeon, &c. No. 288 Bowery.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PROF. JNO. W. S. HOWS RECEIVES pupils in Elocution, Oratory and Shakespearian Readings at his residence, No. 5 Cottage-place. Mr. HOWS is prepared to resume his "readings" in private circles during the Winter.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th st. Circulars at the School.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK—RICE & ANDREWS, Directors. Instruction afforded in all branches—in the Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, Ornamentals, Music, &c., to private pupils or classes, as desired, under experienced Professors in their several Departments at a merely nominal charge.

Teachers seeking positions in Schools or Seminaries will be introduced, if they will leave particulars as to their qualifications and wishes.

Principals, Trustees, and others, wishing to secure the services of accomplished Teachers for any Department, in any section of the Union, will be introduced to suitable persons, by calling or addressing.

Parents and Guardians can enter pupils to first-class Schools, Seminaries or Colleges, in the City or country, obtain circulars, catalogues and terms, and make all necessary arrangements. N. B.—Proprietors of institutions should forward their circulars and educational advantages.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO make an engagement as daily governess, or would accept a situation in a family where her time would not be entirely occupied. She teaches French, German, Music, Drawing, and the English branches. She wishes also, for an advanced pupil in French to join another young lady. Apply to Mr. F. W. CHRISTERN'S Book-Store, No. 763 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW TEACHING IN A private family, has leisure for a few more pupils. Teaches the Classics, French, German, Mathematics, &c. Can give the best testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address, for one week, TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, COMPETENT to instruct in Latin, French, the higher Mathematics, and usual English branches, desires a situation as a visiting governess or daily teacher in a school. References given. Address MISS M. PORTER, United States Mail Station D.

A LADY QUALIFIED TO GIVE INSTRUCtions in English branches and French, desires an engagement; would have no objection to taking the management of the household. Address J. C. H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office. References given and required.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in some respectable family as a teacher of music or the English branches; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for the teaching. Address M. L. H., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER TO INstruct a young gentleman from South America in the English language. Apply at No. 123 West 22d-st. for M. CALZADILLA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARINE SOCIETY.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Marine Society of the City of New-York, was held at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts., on Monday evening, Jan. 9, 1860.

The President, Capt. Charles H. Marshall, in the Chair: the Second Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and about forty members being present.

The hour of six, the time fixed for the meeting, being announced, the meeting was called to order, when the Secretary was requested to read the minutes of the last quarterly meeting, which was approved.

The next in order was reading the Annual Report of the Secretary, which was approved and ordered on file, and a synopsis ordered printed.

The Report set forth that eight full members and six honorary members had been added to the society during the year, and that the Society had sustained loss, by death, of eight of its valuable members. During the year one of the pensioners had deceased, and one has married, and ceases to be any longer a recipient of the charity of the Society. There are now on the Pension list 62 widows, receiving respectively $70, $80 and $90 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. Amount pensions paid during year, $4,971 75.

The funds of the Society, amounting to $55,200, are invested in Bonds and Mortgages in this City and Brooklyn.

The expenses for the year exceed the receipts, $848 12.

The ordinary business being finished, the Society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the following gentlemen being chosen, viz.:

President—Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
First Vice-President—Capt. JOHN M. FERRIER.
Second Vice President—Capt. THOS. DUNHAM.
Treasurer—Capt. JAMES COPLAND.
Secretary—Capt. JOSEPH TINKHAM.
Attorney and Counselor—DANIEL LORD, Esq.
Collector—Capt. RICHARD T. HARTSHORN.

The following gentlemen were then nominated by the President as members of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year, viz.:

Capt. Joseph Tinkham, Capt. W. H. Merry.
Capt. James Copland, Capt. John M. Ferrier,
Capt. Samuel Candler, Capt. Thomas Dunham,
Capt. Jeremiah Briggs, Capt. Augustus Proal,
Alex. B. Clark, Capt. A. W. Weldon,
J. P. Jones, Capt. E. E. Morgan.

Attest: JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1860.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—By the Grace of God, free and independent: To Deborah Cone, Richmond, Mass.,
Samuel J. Cone, Albany, N. Y.,
Theodore R. Cone, Richmond, Mass.,
Elizabeth A. Cone, West Stockbridge, Mass.,
Elizabeth F. Spoor, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
Azubah G. Fairchild, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
Fanny Fairchild, New-Haven, Conn.,
Lucy N. Raymond, Lenox, Mass.,
Mary E. Raymond, Lenox, Mass.,
John S. Perry, Albany, N. Y.,
Charles Perry, Geneseo, Ill.,
William J. Gates, Tabor, Iowa,
Clarinda G. Northrop, Kansas,
Sarah A. Wheat, Oberlin, Ohio,
Jacob C. Van Dyck, Coxsackie, N. Y.,
The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Bible Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Tract Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The American Education Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate Education at the West, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Seamen's Friend Society, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Congregational Church and Society of Richmond, in the county of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, and the Treasurer thereof,
The Town of Richmond, in the County of Berkshire, and State of Massachusetts, and the Treasurer thereof:

Being the legatees and next of kin of Samuel Gates, late of the City of Albany, in the County of Albany, deceased, and to the creditors of said Gates, Greeting: Whereas, John S. Perry and Jacob Van Dyck, executors of the will of Samuel Gates, deceased, have lately made application to our Surrogate of the County of Albany, to have their accounts as such executors finally settled. You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our said Surrogate at his office in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend to the final settlement of the accounts of the said executors of said Samuel Gates, deceased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed.

[L.S.] Witness—Justus Haswell, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Albany, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1860. JUSTUS HASWELL, Surrogate.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN to trust my wife, ROSALIE DIMON, late of Lima, Peru, as no debts contracted by her will be recognized or paid by me. JOHN F. DIMON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1860.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL,
FIVE DOLLARS PER TON.
Orders received at the office of the Company,
No. 35 William-st.,
and at the Yard, No. 322 8th-av.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE
and Basement No. 599 Broadway.
Apply on the premises
for two weeks

FOR SALE.
BROADWAY.
The lot and building Nos. 497 Broadway; lot 25x100 feet, through to Mercer-st. A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES for sale for $6,000 to $30,000, by S. Eddy & Co., No. 51 Liberty st.
One brick house, Clinton-place, near 5th-av.
One brick house, 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Two brown-stone houses, 18th-st., near 5th-av.
Two brown-stone houses, 22d and 24th sts., near Lexington-av.
Two brown-stone and five brick houses on 25th-st.
One brown-stone house on 26th-st., near Broadway.
Two brick houses on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also, elegant houses on 29th, 30th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 46th, and 47th sts., near Lexington, Madison, 5th and 6th avs.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Will be sold at public auction at the hotel of William Durland, in the village of Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., about 31 acres of valuable farming land the farm and premises of William P. Robertson, deceased. The premises are situated at the head of the Fly, in the town of Newtown, and within one mile of the village of Jamaica. The new railroad runs through the premises. There are upon the premises two houses and two barns, and the land is in good order. Sale peremptory to close up an estate. Terms moderate, to be made know at the day of sale.
RICHARD ROBERTSON,
ANDREW F. T. BARBERIE, } Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 25-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes' ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, SITUated on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 13th st., fronting on the 2d-av. The lots are 25 feet 9 inches, by 110 feet, are pleasantly located and surrounded by excellent improvements. Also to loan, $26,000 on bond and mortgage. Good security required. Apply to THOS. McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 29 CATHARINE st., together with seven years unexpired term of lease of lot. Apply to THOMAS McFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

FOR SALE—FIVE CHOICE LOTS, NORTH SIDE 83d-st., commencing 175 feet west of 3d-av.; the street has gas and Croton, is curbed, guttered, and paved; sidewalks flagged; the lots are ready for immediate improvement, and surrounded by a good class of buildings. Apply to JOHN C. PARKER on the premises, or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE CHURCH AND LOT, 75 FEET front by half the block deep, in Orchard-st., near Broome, will be sold either as a Church or any other purpose. The building is strong and substantial, and is a good location for manufacturing and other purposes. Inquire of A. AUERBACH, No. 114 Essex-st.; or No. 7 Gold-st., up stairs; or of THOMAS CRANE, Esq.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES OR FARMS FOR SALE—at Tarrytown near the dépôt.—Farm of 133 acres, house, barn, fruit, &c.; 1 of 30 acres, house, barn, fruit, &c.; a small country residence, with a good brick house, 37x30, contain 14 rooms, barn, fruit, &c., ½ acre land attached. These places will be sold at a slow figure. Apply to A. FERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Price $5,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front houses on south side 33th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK.—LOT SOUTHEAST CORNER of 90th-st and 5th-av., 25 by 100, for sale cheap, if applied for immediately. MOTT, MURRAY & HARRIS, No. 20 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., SIX LOTS, each 25 by 120 feet, on North 2d, between 4th and 5th sts. Apply to ELLIS POTTER, No. 239 Broadway.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper. Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.
A valuable house near 28th-st. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR PARTIES COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING—A private family, about to leave for Europe, are anxious to let their house and sell the furniture upon reasonable terms. The house is a new three-story and basement, with all the modern improvements, in a fine neighborhood, near South Ferry, Brooklyn. Rent only $425. The furniture, bedding, table-linen, &c., were all new when bought and have not been in use more than six months. Applicants will please address A. S., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—No. 737, opposite Astor-place; about 40 feet front and rear, by 200 feet through to Mercer-st.; possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 135 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—THE ELIGIBLE NORTHWEST CORner of Broadway and Broome-st., known as No. 489 Broadway and No. 444 Broome-st.; 21 years' lease will be given, if properly improved. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A RESTAURANT OR BUSIness, the spacious basement, with boxes, bar, &c., also front and corner room, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 63 William-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FOUR-STORY STORE, 27 by 90 feet, No. 185 6th-avenue, next to the corner of 13th-st., well situated for the clothing, carpet, dry-goods, or any other business. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 181 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND dwelling-house No. 13 LeRoy-place. Also, for sale, 16 lots on 51st and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 42 John-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST MAY NEXT, THE premises No. 87 Nassau-st. Apply to RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 1,021 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—DESK-room to let in a very fine office in Cedar-st., between Nassau and Broadway. Rent low. Address LAWYER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE UNTIL THE 1st of April, at a rent of $100 a month; the best of references and security given. Address Box No. 1,129 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF THREE persons, part of a nice house up town. Apply at No. 551 Broadway, 1st loft, clothing room.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, EXecutors of the estate of the late Timothy Rhodes, deceased, offer at private sale the farm owned by the said deceased, situated in the township of Flushing, Queens County, and one mile from the depot at Queens Station, containing 60 acres of tillable land, in a high state of cultivation, and 6 acres of woodland. On the premises is a good dwelling house, two barns, hovel, waggon house, work shop and other out buildings. Persons wishing further information can apply to either of the subscribers, near the premises.
B. T. KISSAM,
C. H. RHODES, } Executors.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE TO purchase, a productive farm, within forty miles of New-York, in the neighborhood of schools and churches, and accessible by railroad or steamboat. Price not to exceed $4,000. Address, stating particulars, FARMER, No. 268 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FEE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND VESEY STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon situated, on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts., comprising a front of 53 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st., 41 feet 2 inches on Vesey-st., 49 feet on the westerly side and 22 feet 10 inches on the northerly side. The above lot is located on one of the best corners in the western section of the City, and offers a fine opportunity for profitable investment.

The terms of sale will be liberal—60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 and 3 years at the purchaser's option, with the privilege of paying the same off by giving thirty days' notice, previous to the payment of interest. The usual trustee's deed will be given.

THE TITLE TO THE ABOVE PROPERTY IS GOOD AND INDISPUTABLE.

For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st., or to ALLAN MELVILLE, attorney, No. 37 Pine-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL ON
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 11,
At 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
An invoice of modern and ancient oil paintings, some very fine works of art, to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of the executor.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1860, at 11 o'clock, at No. 181 Bleecker-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor furniture in satin and brocatel, rosewood piano, pier and mantel mirrors, marble-top pier and centre tables, sofas, tête-à-tête, chairs, &c.; mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, dressing tables and chairs, &c., mostly made by Baudouine; royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets; China and glass ware, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues previous to the sale at the office of Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALErooms No. 13 Park-row. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock. ELEGANT CARVED FURNITURE—Consisting of a splendid assortment of superb and artistically finished stock, among which are octagon centre-tables, somnos, Fontainbleaux, chairs, library tables, various patterns, hall chairs, round-top glass frames, square picture frames, Grecian and Buccleugh pattern, oval glass frames, Chiefnire marble-top, side-boards, commodes, bureaus, bookcases, various sizes, hat stands, Glastonborough Abbotts chairs, wardrobes with drawers, music stands, bedsteads, Davenport desks, corner-tables, work boxes, large-sized glass stands, dressing-tables, &c. This sale comprises the most magnificent collection of carved furniture ever offered at auction, and will be made without reserve.

Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10 and 11, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large sale of rich fancy goods, comprising some of the finest goods in the market, to be sold without reserve to close invoices; a large assortment of Chinese boxes, desks, cabinets, vases, tea caddies, &c., Parian bronzes, bronze and ormolu goods, fancy glove and work boxes, inlaid and other; mantle ornaments, clock vases, real bronzes, fancy baskets, rich bronze large vases, painted China, &c. Also, several pieces of beautiful real marble statuary, vases, Parian alabaster goods, &c.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 214 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood piano, made by Stoddart; velvet tapestry, Brussels, and other carpets, mahogany and haircloth sofas and chairs, splendid embroidered parlor suite, bedroom and kitchen furniture china, glass, and plated ware, &c. Sale positive, as the owner leaves for Europe. The furniture was all new last May, and made by best makers.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.

BY W. C. JEWETT, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEAR LIBERTY-ST.—THIS DAY, Jan. 11, at 11 A. M., continuation sale of toilet fancy glassware, guitars, splendid sleigh and carriage robes; also, fur capes, muffs and cuffs, being the richest variety offered this season, consisting of 300 lots. Sold by catalogue. Sale positive, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, and rubbers at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising a general assortment of the above goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at 454 Canal-st., all the furniture of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping. Carpets, beds, bedding, sofas, chairs, tables, china, glass, stoves, mattresses, feather beds, tubs, pails, &c.

THE SHEET STOCK SPOILED BY THE late fire, No. 6 Spruce-st., will be sold on THURSDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 136 Church-st. Paper dealers please attend.

MEDICAL.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 21 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical reform."—*Home Journal*, *Sept. 16, 1850*.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, Medical and Surgical Specialist for the scientific treatment of all diseases, weaknesses and malformations of the Reproductive and Urinary Organs, and those of the Eye and Ear, No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 512 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 358 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ARKANSAS STATE STOCK,
For sale by
HAYS & TOMPKINS,
No. 65 Wall-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York,

Dealers in COMMERCIAL PAPER and EXCHANGE, Negotiators of Loans and all first-class Securities. Collections made on all points of the United States and British Provinces. accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on the most favorable terms, interest allowed on deposits, advances made on approved Collaterals.

REFERENCES

Metropolitan, Park and Commonwealth Banks, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Moses Taylor & Co., Claflin, Mellon & Co., Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Low, Harriman & Co., Phelps, Bliss & Co., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., New-York; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Day, Owen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Webster Bank and Bank of Commerce, Jno. E. Thayer & Bro., Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston; Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Lewis & Co., Tredick Stokes, Philadelphia; Alex. Murdock & Co., Beoner, Spurrier & Co., Baltimore; Jno. Reid & Co., Mobile; North, Dutilh & Co., New-Orleans; Evans & Co., Nashville; Crane, Boylston & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Richmond; Crow, McCreery & Co., Field Bros., St. Louis; Jas. Low & Co., Louisville; I. W. Ellis & Co., Cincinnati.

TO BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.—A party in St. Louis desires to arrange with another in New-York, for the purchase of time bills in the former [illegible] in the latter place, on joint account. A [illegible] will be necessary, and a party not having [illegible] communicate. Address "Exchange," care P. O. Box No. 1,[illegible], St. Louis.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, Dec. 8, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

South Brooklyn Savings Institution,
Dec. 30, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.

Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 till 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

C. Dunning, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

Office of the Masterton Smith & Sinclair Stone Dressing Co., foot of East 29th-st.,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from above date till after the election. By order.
ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Wednesday, the 11th of January, will draw interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. Engs, Chas. Miles, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. Smith, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st December, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
William Nelson, Sec. P. PERIT, President.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1860.

Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

Office of New-York and New-Haven R. Co.,
Corner Fourth-av. and Twenty seventh-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—HOLDERS of the bonds of this Company that will become due Dec. 1, 1860, can, on presentation, receive payment for the same, with accrued interest, in cash, or at their option can receive in exchange for the said bonds the first and only mortgage bonds of this Company due in 1875, on terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO 429 CANAL-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
Geo. Seely, John McLean, } Vice Presidents,
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1859.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Office Broadway Insurance Company,
New-York, Jan. 5 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 433 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Polls open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Sect'y.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the NEW-YORK CAR AND STEAM BOAT GAS COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at their office, No. 117 Fulton-st., for the purpose of electing five Trustees for the coming year.
O. L. LAWSON, Secretary.
New-York, Jan 6, 1860.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS WANTED BY E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 38 William st., Merchants' Exchange.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & CO., is this day dissolved, NICHOLAS LUDLUM having withdrawn therefrom.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
N. LUDLUM.

The business will be continued by the subscribers, at Nos. 604, 606, 608 and 610 Houston-st., corner of Greene, under the firm of S. B. ALTHAUSE & SONS.
S. B. ALTHAUSE,
J. J. ALTHAUSE,
Jan. 9. S. B. ALTHAUSE, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GRANVILLE CARTER and Mr. THOS. EDW. HANSON, of New-York, and Mr. FREDERICK ECKHARDT, of Paris, are admitted partners in our firm from Jan. 1, 1860.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN & CO.,
No. 6 Murray-st., New-York, and No. 79 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering, repairing, painting, furnishing and heating Ward School-house No. 19 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must contain an estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," "Proposals for furnishing," "Proposals for heating," and each proposal must be indorsed on the outside with the name of the party who offers the same. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAMUEL CANTRELL,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN.
} Building Committee.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—This boiler is a combination of two cylinders, possesses all the advantages of strength, simplicity and cheapness of common cylinder boilers, and effects a saving of full 30 per cent. in fuel. Reference given to parties having them in use. Price, including patent, $25 per horse power, allowing 15 feet of heating surface each. The improvement can be applied to common cylinder boilers, increasing their capacity if desired. Boilers, engines, steam pumps, and all kinds of machinery, furnished to order.
H. BOARDMAN.

DIVIDENDS.

East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the First of January, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. Whitney, Secretary.

Treasurer's Office, Cleve. Col. and Cin. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1860.
Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of two and a half (2½) per cent. out of the earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31 last, (the close of the fiscal year as changed) payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st on and after the 16th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until the 17th inst.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Jan. 14.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Office of the Merchants' Insurance Co.,
Cor. Fulton and Greenwich sts.,
New York, Jan. 5, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS Secretary.

Office of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company,
No. 40 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

Office Williamsburgh Gas Light Company,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1860. The transfer books will remain closed till after the 12th inst.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

Office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 4, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of (8) Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 7th January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
T. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, Jan. 5, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board,
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 66 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1860.

Office of the United States Fire Ins. Co.,
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office Citizens' Fire Ins. Company,
New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER Cent., has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No 67 Wall-st.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK—A dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 3d of January. The Transfer Books are closed to that date. By order of the Board. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Dec. 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 5, 1860.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, Jan. 5, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the stockholders, registered at the New-York Agency. (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.) on and after Monday, Feb. 6, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.—The Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand. THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RESPECTABLE OPPORTUNITY.—$10,000 TO $20,000.—An old, well-established and profitable commercial and manufacturing concern, in the lower part of this City, would take another partner, of unexceptionable character and business capacity, with not less than $10,000. Communications will be regarded confidentially and treated courteously. Address, with real name and particulars, OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 3,809 New-York Post-office.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF a flourishing bakery and confectionery up town, doing a fine business, (over $30,000 per annum,) established 10 years, would, if sufficient inducement offers, sell his entire business, good will, &c., &c., with a lease for a number of years; the owner wishing to retire. None but responsible parties, with cash capital of $5,000, need apply. Address SUCCESS, Box 103 *Times* Office.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—THE PATENT RIGHT for the State of Pennsylvania, of a very useful article of extensive trade, will be sold to any party, or a partner will be taken who has means, in the manufacture for the whole Patent, now in successful operation, by a respectable house in this City. Address S. R. B., *Times* Office, or call for particulars on Mr. STORY, at No. 231 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED A PARTNER—SPECIAL OR GENeral, with $20,000 to $35,000, in a general banking and commission business. The advertisers have experience and every facility for prosecuting a profitable and increasing business, rendering this a safe and desirable opening for investments. Address W. D. S., Box No. 771 Post-office.

$600.—A GOOD PAYING MANUFACTURING business, already established, will be disposed of with stock on hand, for $600. Orders ahead, sales unlimited. A rare chance for a machinist with small capital. Advertiser has no time to attend to it, being engaged in other business. Address ANSON PETERS, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

$4,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING THIS amount in good productive real estate in the City of Brooklyn is desirous of trading for an interest in some well-established business where superior energy and perseverance can meet a good reward. Address HENRY TAYLOR, Box 385 New-York Post-office.

RESTAURANT TO LEASE.—THE LARGE and elegantly fitted basement No. 55 William-st., corner of Pine, with complete furniture, for sale. A tenant experienced in the business, with means, only, may apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, 2d story.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—An old-established Grocery and Tea House, on Greenwich-st., for sale, or will take a partner; doing a cash business of $75,000 yearly. Inquire at No. 438 Greenwich-st. Reason for selling, one of the partners going out of the business.

WANTED.—$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE selling Stencil Plates. Tools for cutting these plates furnished for $10. Stencil materials furnished. Inexperienced persons can cut the plates. For particulars, address, (inclosing stamp.)
JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

TO PAINTERS.—ANY PARTIES HAVING A paint-shop for sale will hear of a cash customer by addressing a line to H. G., No. 494 Broome-st., in the office, for one week.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.
THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed to
No. 18 Wall-st.,
Next to corner of Nassau-st.,
New-York City.
ALBERT WARD, President.
Edward A. Oakley, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. Marsh, Receiver.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. Simpson, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. Bowne, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line. Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 8:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES POUCHER, Insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 14, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Chas. P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the said Court, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock. A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law. H. P. HEROMAN, Att'y for Insolvent,
Dec14-law10wW* No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—THOMAS AUSTIN, JOHN V. BURR & JAMES F. DEZENDORF, composing the partnership of AUSTIN, BURR & CO., having made an assignment to me for the benefit of creditors, I do hereby notify and require all persons having property of said AUSTIN, BURR & CO. in their possession, or being indebted to said firm, to account for and deliver up said property to me, and to account for and pay said indebtedness to me, without delay; and all persons having claims and demands against said firm of AUSTIN, BURR & CO. are hereby notified and required to present their claims and demands, and the particulars thereof, to me, without delay.—Dated Nyack, Nov. 29, 1859. WILLIAM VOORHIS, Assignee.
d7-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New-York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860. WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Executors.
jall-law6mW* CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELAN R. MASTERSON,
jall-law6mW* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 43 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 5 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
WM. CHAUNCEY, } Executors.
o5-law6mW LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.
FANNY SAMUELS,
o26—law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.
law6wW* JAMES H. BRUSH, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
o6-law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE. Administrator.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

UNION COLOR WORKS.
PARIS GREEN,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,
CHROME GREEN,
of prime quality, for sale very low, by
TAYLOR & BERDAN,
No. 179 Pearl-st.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 2[illegible] 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,
R. H. Pearson, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. Watkins, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Wotton, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. Geo W. Watson, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York. W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sidney Crowell.
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. Layfield.

Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *via* Savannah, Ga.

The FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:

New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. Berry, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. Geo. W. Watson, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

NOTICE.—FREIGHT FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURGH, RICHMOND, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE. The new and superior side-wheel steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, will receive freight for the above places every day, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave for Norfolk every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight intended for Petersburgh, Richmond, &c., will be landed at Norfolk, and forwarded, free of commission, by railroad. Passage fare to Norfolk, state-room included, $6. Steerage passage $3. Freight to Norfolk 6 cents per foot. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

FREIGHTS FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT, RICHMOND, NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, will receive freight for the above places on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and will leave on FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Passage (including meals and state-room) to Petersburg or Richmond, $10; to Norfolk or Portsmouth, $8. Freight will be taken at Ten Cents per foot to City Point or Richmond, and at Eight Cents to Norfolk or Portsmouth.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.

TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.

J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS
IN
CLOAKS AND FURS.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK
MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD
DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY,
QUITE REGARDLESS OF COST,
AS HE RETIRES FROM THE RETAIL TRADE
AT THAT TIME.
The store will be positively closed on Tuesday, Jan. 31,
No. 361 BRODWAY.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.

Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 69c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.

Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS.—LADIES WILL please remember that Mme. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS are made without sewing, clasping, weaving or glueing and cannot get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest. Call and examine No. 375 Broadway; No. 320 Canal st.; No 258 Bowery; No. 241 Grand-st., and No. 119 8th-av. Just what every lady wants—a skirt that cannot possibly get out of order. Sewed and clasp skirts, 11 springs, 75 cents; 15 springs, 87 cents; 20 springs, $1; 25 springs, $1 50; 30 springs, $2. Children's skirts in proportion.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply at No. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
one door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review,*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing,"
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosh, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
T. H. CHAMBERS,
Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av. Improved new scale seven-octaves, at $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good second-hand pianos, at $35 to $175; rosewood "Chickering," at $125.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—A TWO-bank Organ, of 22 stops, with double open diapason on the pedals, of exceedingly fine tone and happy combination. About two years in use. Full particulars given, and an opportunity furnished for trial, by calling at No. 20 University-place, New-York. Inquiry may also be made of Mr. STEWART, organ-builder, No. 469 Houston-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

$170. PIANO.—GREATEST BARGAIN.—A large round corner, rosewood, 7-octave, full iron frame piano, nearly new, $170. One, 6½ octaves, for $150. A new Melodeon, $50.
J. COUENHOVEN, Music Store,
No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TONED ROSEWOOD round cornered Pianoforte; has scolloped keys, a fine touch and made in the best manner; is entirely new and will be sold for $250. Can be seen at No. 177 West 30th-st., cor. 8th avenue, first floor.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D. Box No. 208 *Times* Office

MUSICAL.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN A Protestant choir, by a tenor. Address Room No. 17, Union Theological Seminary.

LECTURES.

LECTURE,
BY REV. DR. THOMPSON, OF NEW-YORK,
IN THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Hugh Miller.*
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

COOPER INSTITUTE HALL, NO. 24.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8 P. M.
DR. M. E. FOY'S
Second Lecture on *The House I live in, or the Human Body.*
Admission 25 cents.

DR. SCUDDER'S LECTURE.

Rev. Dr. Scudder will give the second of his course of Five Lectures on India, at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

Subject—*Physical Peculiarities and Beauties of the Country—The Literature of India—The Athletes and Jugglers of Hindostan.*

An additional supply of tickets have been left at the bookstores.

Tickets for the Course, $1; for a gentleman and lady, $1 50; teachers and students 50 cents; single tickets 50 cents.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL Lecture on *The Ups and Downs of Life; or, the Romance of Louis Phillippe and Louis Napoleon,* at the First Freewill Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Jan. 11, 1860. Admittance 25 cents.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S READING TO-NIGHT, will be Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," after which Mr. Vandenhoff will recite Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH SPEAKS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject to be selected by the audience. Tickets 15 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.

LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and within the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH ST.—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S second and last term of the season will commence on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Class open for the reception of pupils on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon and 3½ afternoon. Circulars at the school.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'S OLD TOM
MORRIS'S OLD TOM
MORRIS'S OLD TOM
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
For Sale in bond and by the case.
Warranted genuine.
Wholesale No. 48 Broadway; retail everywhere.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

DR. UNDERHILL'S
PURE WINE,
MADE AT
CROTON POINT,
For sale at
NO. 7 CLINTON HALL,
ASTOR PLACE.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISKEYS, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MEYDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them, before purchasing.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MORE NOVELTY.
TWO COMEDIES
ON THE SAME NIGHT.
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
AND
PLANCHE'S COMIC DRAMA,
In two acts, called
THE IRISH POST.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,)
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE NEW COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
now crowding the London theatre, called
HUSBAND
TO
ORDER.

Baron de Beaupre (a returned emigrant nobleman)	Mr. Sloan
Pierre Marceau (an officer in the Imperial army)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Anatole Latour (a young lawyer)	Mr. Walcot
Phillipeau (a wealthy farmer, cousin to Pierre Marceau)	Mr. Blake
Servant	Mr. Oliver
Josephine	Mrs. Hoey
Elise	Mrs. Sloan
Madame Phillipeau	Mrs. Vernon

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the comic drama, in 2 acts, called
THE IRISH POST.

Terence O'Grady	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Sheriff Capsicomb	Mr. Young
Mr. Bartholomew Lane	Mr. Reeves
George Lane	Mr. Floyd
John	Mr. Parkes
Mrs. Capsicomb	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Lump	Mrs. Reeves
Mary Capsicomb	Miss. Fyne

TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING,
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
FRIDAY EVENING,
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
To conclude each evening with
THE IRISH POST.

Performance will terminate at 10½ o'clock. Box book open in advance.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PLAY,
consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
will be the next novelty produced.

MR. WALLACK

Begs to state in reply to the numerous letters of inquiry he receives as to the probable time for the production of the new play called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
That the vast and increasing attraction of the Comedy of
A HUSBAND
TO
ORDER,
Makes it to his interest to continue the same performance for some time to come.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS,

In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.

A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story, by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

J. H. ALLEN	Sole Lessee and Proprietor
T. W. MEIGHAN	Acting Manager

First night of the Fairy Star Sisters.
ADA AND EMMA WEBB.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1860,
To commence with a new local drama.
BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE PRESENT DAY.
GRAND CONCERT, with Piano Solos, by Mr. WALTER RALYEA.
To be followed by WOMAN'S WHIMS.
To conclude with THE RENDEZVOUS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 11,
The performances will commence with
THE LORD OF THE ISLES.
To be succeeded by
HARRY BURNHAM.
Concluding with
BRIAN O'LINN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Engagement of
MASTER CARLO FERRATI,
Only 10 years of age, Only 10 years of age.
Who will make, in full view of the spectators, a
DARING ASCENT ON A TIGHT ROPE!
FROM THE
STAGE TO THE GIDDY HEIGHT
of the roof of the Lecture Room.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, in the Afternoon at 3, and also in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, CARLO FERRATI'S Terrific Feat; after which, the beautiful Comedy of ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD; followed, in the Evening, by THE CAMP AT CHALONS; or, THE RIVAL PAGES. Wax Figure of Ossawattomie Brown, two Spears from Harper's Ferry; Link of the shackles that were cut by Coppic and Cook. Autograph letter from John Brown, a living marbled Seal, two Kangaroos. Can all be seen together with the 500,000 curiosities. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet 13 cents extra.

REMARKABLE!
STORMY WEATHER
Or
FINE WEATHER,
EQUALLY
GREAT HOUSES
AT WALLACK'S, TO SEE
A HUSBAND
TO
ORDER,
And
IRISH POST.
Wallack's Box-book open ten days in advance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9 and EVERY EVENING
DURING THE WEEK.

In consequence of the unlimited patronage bestowed upon the highly amusing comedy,
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS FOR 1860,
AND THE JUVENILE CRYHORN CONCERTS,
which have been witnessed by over 8,000 of the most enthusiastic and highly delighted auditors during the past week, they will be continued until further notice.

GEO. CHRISTY, the prince of Ethiopian delineators, in his great original character of PETER DAY.

Master EUGENE, the wonder, in his original character of LUCINDA DAY.

Mr. EDWARDS, the only person in this City who dances the Essence of Old Virginny.

Messrs. Campbell, Griffin, Herman and Reeves, the best vocal quartette in the Minstrel profession, in new songs, choruses, &c.

The great skating-match between Highflyer and Treman, and the extraordinary skating abilities of PETER DAY will be exhibited every evening. For full particulars see programmes.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
At PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
Seven Lions and Lionesses, four Tigers, four Leopards.
GRAND AQUARIA, CHINESE MUSK DEERS, &c.
The only Menagerie in America.
Trick Pony, Pony and Monkey, Maltese Jack, Great War Elephant Hannibal, Prof. Langworthy's Trained Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c.
A liberal reduction made to schools.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
Box, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Children, half price.
MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
FULL AND PERFECT.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
In the Evening, First Appearance of
Mr. T. NEVILLE,
Termed the great Dare-devil Rider,
In the Evening, Little Agnes Reinch and her Father will appear.

DRAYTONS IN BROOKLYN.
DRAYTONS IN BROOKLYN.
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DRAYTONS IN BROOKLYN.
DRAYTONS IN BROOKLYN.
DRAYTONS PARLOR OPERAS.
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN,
EVERY EVENING at 7½, EXCEPT SATURDAY.
Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 11—NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES, Senor OLIVEIRA—LOVE'S LABOR LOST. Seats 50 cents and 25 cents, at music stores and ticket office.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
TO NIGHT. At Hope Chapel.
Principal scenes from
MACBETH;
And
DICK SWIVELLER AND THE MARCHIONESS.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WAUGH'S PANORAMA OF ITALY,
CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MADISON-STREET,
WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.
Open every EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; every AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents.

FINE ARTS.

BANVARD'S
GREAT PICTURE,
"THE ORISON,"
Now on exhibition at WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 7[illegible] Broadway. Admission free.

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES.

A good assortment of fine and common Skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at lowest rates by the subscribers, who received on Saturday a fine invoice of MARSDEN'S and FLASHERS & SON'S best English patterns.
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

THE SECTIONAL QUESTION.

Inaugural Message of Governor Letcher, of Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

I commence my term as Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Virginia at an eventful period in the history of the State and of the Union. No one of my predecessors has taken upon himself the duties and responsibilities of the office under the same circumstances. The Legislature and the people expect from me, therefore, an expression of my views upon the absorbing question of the day, and some suggestions looking to the future.

The Constitution of the United States as ordained and established by our fathers, was designed "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." They construed it with reference to these desirable objects, and, as might have been expected, union, harmony and brotherhood existed between the different sections—law and order prevailed—justice and right were respected—the rights of persons and property were fully recognized—and each State was permitted to regulate its domestic institutions without interference from citizens of the other States. Confidence and fraternal affection existed between the people of all the States in those earlier and better days of the Republic.

This happy condition of things continued for many years, and was interrupted only by the interference of citizens of the Northern States, with the rights and institutions of the Southern. But for the war which has been so perseveringly waged against the institution of domestic slavery, as it exists among us, an institution with which they have no right to intermeddle, we would have continued to live harmoniously together, and the ties of fraternal feeling and affection would be as strong now as ever before in the history of the Confederacy. This wanton interference thus commenced, and so offensively persisted in, has produced the present alarming crisis, and has brought the Union of the States to the verge of destruction.

The Northern people now insist that there must be no more Slave Territory, no more Slave States, and that the Fugitive Slave Law must be repealed, or so essentially modified, as to render it valueless for the recovery of slave property. In Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Vermont, and perhaps other non slaveholding States, the Fugitive Slave Act has been practically and effectually nullified and rendered inoperative.

The Massachusetts act declares that the writ of *habeas corpus* may be issued by either of their Courts, and even by "any justice of the peace," in term time or vacation, and upon the return of such writ, the fugitive slave may demand a trial by jury, and if the jury shall disagree, the issue may be submitted to another jury, or continued to the next term, at the discretion of the Court; that no confessions, admissions or declarations of the alleged fugitive against himself shall be given on trial; that the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Council shall appoint commissioners to each county to defend fugitives, who are to pay all witnesses' expenses, clerks' fees, officers' fees and other expenses, and they are to have these and all reasonable charges for their services as attorney and counsel in the case paid by the State Treasurer; and the act also prohibits their jails, prisons, or other places of confinement, from being used for the imprisonment of persons claimed as fugitive slaves. (See Session Acts, 1855, page 924.) The act of Wisconsin is even more stringent in its provisions for the protection of fugitive slaves than the act of Massachusetts. (See revised Statutes, 1858, page 912.) The act of Vermont declares that no person within the State shall be considered as property, or subject as such to sale, purchase or delivery; that the fugitive slave may have the benefit of a trial by Jury—that every person who may have been held as a slave, who shall come, or be brought, or be in the State, with or without the consent of his or her master or mistress, or who shall come, or be brought, or be involuntarily, or in any other way, in the State, shall be free; and denounces against any person who shall hold the fugitive as a slave, the penalty of imprisonment for not less than one nor more than fifteen years, and a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars. (See Session Acts, 1858, page 42.) In other of the non-Slaveholding States, (if I am not mistaken,) similar legislation has been employed to defeat the execution of the law, within their limits. They maintain the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" between free and slave labor, which under their teachings, has produced its first first fruits in the shedding of Virginia blood, upon our own soil. The friends of this kind of legislation, and the supporters of these mischievous doctrines, wield the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial authority of the non-slaveholding States, with scarce an exception. In the Senate of the Republican Party numbers upwards of twenty, and in the House of Representatives more than one hundred, all elected by the voters of non-slaveholding States, and all indorsing and approving these obnoxious doctrines and measures. A few years ago this party was very small in each branch of Congress, and we were assured that they represented a comparatively small number of fanatics, with whom the great body of the Northern people had no sympathy, and who entertained no principles and doctrines in common with them on these questions.

It is readily and cheerfully conceded that a large portion of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States are loyal to the Constitution and the Union; but it is not to be disguised, that a larger number are indifferent to both, and would prefer a dissolution of the Union to the extension of Slave Territory, or the increase of Slave States. They desire to confine Slavery to the States in which it now exists, and the sympathy manifested for JOHN BROWN and his associates in crime gives reason to fear that they are not prepared to aid in putting down attempts to interfere with the institution, even in the States where it is recognized and protected by law.

This lamentable state of things, between the two sections of the country, has its origin in the construction placed by the Northern people upon the Constitution of the United States. They construe it to the prejudice of the honor, rights and institutions of their Southern brethren. They insist that the Constitution authorizes the adoption of measures for the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories—the common property of all the States—and they spare no effort to affirm their construction by the legislation of Congress. In the earlier history of the Government, territory was acquired, and Territorial Governments were organized, without inquiring whether they were Free or Slave—Free and Slave States were admitted into the Union *pari passu*. The Constitution was construed fairly and justly according to its terms and spirit—we lived in harmony, and our prosperity as a nation was steady and unparalleled. When the Northern construction began to prevail, strife arose, bitter feelings were engendered, crimination and recrimination followed; and now we find that the ties of brotherhood have been severed, mutual distrust has succeeded, and the kindly feelings of affection have been smothered by bitter sectional hatred, that now bids fair to outlive the existence of the Union. The only foundation upon which the Government can rest in security is the affection of the people. If this foundation has not been entirely undermined, it is so nearly gone that it becomes the conservative patriots of the nation to unite and determine upon a line of policy that shall govern their future action. I greatly fear, however, that the disease has taken such hold upon the Northern mind that it is almost impossible now to eradicate it.

In this deplorable condition of things, with all the evils incident to a dissolution of the Union prominently before us, the inquiry presents itself—what can be done to avert the danger? The Supreme Court cannot settle this question of construction, because it is not recognized by the parties as an arbiter. This has been but too palpably manifested in the utter repudiation of the Dred Scott decision, by the Republican party.

The only mode, therefore, of remedying the evil that occurs to me, *under the Constitution*, is provided in the 5th article thereof. Summon a Convention of all the States, that a full and free conference may be had between the Representatives of the people elected for this purpose, and thus ascertain whether the questions in controversy cannot be settled upon some basis mutually satisfactory to both sections. If such a convention shall assemble, and, after free and full consultation and comparison of opinions, they shall find that the differences between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States are irreconcilable, let them consider the question of a peaceable separation and the adjustment of all questions relating to the disposition of the common property between the two sections. If they can be reconciled, let them adjust the terms, and give them such sanction as will render them effective.

I suggest, therefore, that you adopt resolutions in favor of the call of such a Convention, and appeal to the Legislatures of the several States to unite in the application proposed to be made to Congress, in pursuance of the provisions of the article aforesaid. If the non-slaveholding States shall fail or refuse to unite in the application, such failure or refusal will furnish conclusive evidence of a determination on their part to keep up the agitation, and to continue their aggressions upon us. If the Convention shall meet, and the question cannot be satisfactorily adjusted, it will furnish evidence equally conclusive of their determination. In either event the people of the South will clearly understand what they are to expect in the future.

It will, doubtless, be objected to this suggestion, that it looks to disunion. Grant it if you please. Is not the danger of disunion imminent now, and is not the public mind, North and South, deeply agitated by the apprehension that the days of the Union are numbered? Disunion speeches are the order of the day in deliberative bodies, State and National, and the Press teems with the same sort of matter, editorial, communicated and selected. Southern Legislatures are employed in considering the best modes of protecting the honor and rights of their States, and are making provisions for arming and disciplining the militia, with sole reference to their protection and defence, either in or out of the Union. Every man sees and feels that dangers are impending over us, and that dissolution is not only a possible, but a highly probable event, and at no distant day. When these things are so, surely the country can look upon disunion from the stand-point which I occupy. If men cannot calmly look upon it, at this distance, they ought to cease the utterance of disunion sentiments, and permit the public mind to settle down, preparatory to submission, on the part of the South.

I also suggest that a commission, to consist of two of our most intelligent, discreet and experienced statesmen, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to visit the Legislatures of those States which have passed laws to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave act, and insist, in the name of Virginia, upon their unconditional repeal. In support of the suggestion of the appointment of a commission, a precedent is to be found in the history of our own State, in the appointment of the distinguished BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, who was commissioned to visit the Legislature of South Carolina, at the time of the controversy between that State and the Federal Government. The existence of the Union was then greatly imperilled, and the action of Virginia exerted a most happy influence, in bringing about a settlement that averted the danger and restored peace to the country. That crisis in public affairs was almost as serious and alarming as the present.

This controversy has now reached a point which demands a speedy settlement, if the Union is to be saved from dissolution. If the aggressions to which we have been subjected for so many years are to be repeated, if mutual distrust and suspicion are to continue, and if the election of a sectional Republican candidate to the Presidency in 1860 is to be superadded, it is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that, in the present temper of the Southern people, it cannot be, and will not be submitted to. The "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, announced and advocated by the ablest and most distinguished leader of the Republican Party, is an open declaration of war against the institution of African Slavery, wherever it exists, and I would be disloyal to Virginia and the South if I did not declare that the election of such a man, entertaining such sentiments, and advocating such doctrines, ought to be resisted by the Slaveholding States. The idea of permitting such a man to have the control and direction of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the appointment of high judicial and executive officers, Postmasters included, cannot be entertained by the South for a moment.

I am now, and have ever been, a friend to the Union of the States. I appreciate its value, ardently desire its preservation, and would not rashly hazard its existence. I have presented these views in the earnest hope that the Northern mind may be brought to reflection, and that the conservatism of that section may be aroused and stimulated to immediate action. It will require prompt and decided action on their part, if mutual confidence shall be revived, and distrust and suspicion shall be banished from amongst us. A wise, prudent and considerate course may save the Union in this hour of its peril. To this end I am prepared to do all that honor, duty and patriotism enjoins upon me.

Whether the Union shall survive or perish, it is nevertheless your duty to place the State in such a condition that she will be prepared at all times, and upon the shortest notice, to protect her honor, defend her rights, and maintain her institutions against all assaults of her enemies. With this view, I recommend a careful revision of the militia laws; and in this connection I suggest that munitions of war be procured, and provision made for the organization of an efficient military staff. It would be well, also, to specify in the law the number of aids to which the Governor is entitled, and designate their rank. I cordially approve the bill herewith sent for the organization of a brigade of minute-men, prepared by a gentleman remarkable for his intelligence, military knowledge and experience. And, finally, I recommend the Virginia Military Institute to your favorable consideration, and urge that liberal appropriations be made for enlarging the building and extending the sphere of its usefulness.

By your legislation encourage a spirit of independence among the people; foster direct trade, manufactures and the mechanic arts by all legitimate modes. Our internal improvements should be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as the means of the State will warrant, as aids to direct trade and State independence.

The laws of the State shall be faithfully executed, her rights defended, her institutions maintained, and her honor scrupulously guarded and protected. My only object is so to discharge my duty as to secure the confidence and win the respect and approbation of my fellow-citizens of Virginia. I will be found ready, hereafter, to coöperate in all measures calculated to develop her unbounded resources and promote the prosperity and the happiness of her people.

Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

A SENSIBLE AND SAGACIOUS LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN POLITICIAN.

The following letter, which we find in the South Carolina *Patriot*, is from Major PERRY, one of the ablest and most influential members of the South Carolina Legislature. The sentiments which it expresses differ very widely from those which generally reach us from that section of the Union; but they are eminently worthy of consideration:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 18, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The session of our Legislature is about closing, and for the last time I will write to you a few lines; for it is my firm and settled purpose never again to occupy a seat in either branch of the Legislature. I am done with politics, and shall devote the remainder of my life to my profession. Thirty years' active experience in public affairs and political excitements has taught me its folly and bitterness. No one has ever had a more confiding and devoted constituency than myself, and I now take leave of them with the kindest and most grateful feelings.

It may be that the Legislature will take a recess to meet again in May. There are two reasons which strongly urge this course to the members. The business of the country will be left unfinished when we adjourn. There are five or six hundred matters important to the country undisposed of, and our Federal relations may imperiously require the reassembling of the Legislature in the Spring. *In all candor and frankness, I must say, however, that I do not believe anything serious will grow out of our present excitement, neither disunion, civil war, nor danger to Slavery.* I have confidence in the good sense of the American people, and bad and infamous as has been the conduct of the non-slaveholding States, I do not believe they are so lost to their interests as to desire a separation of the Union, or attempt the destruction of our Southern institutions. If, however, the horrible sentiments promulgated by the fanatics of the North become the settled public opinion of that section, it would be dishonorable and dishonoring to continue our political connection with them; and we should be prepared to meet every issue that may come. The Slaveholding States should meet in convention and take united action; the sooner the better. But South Carolina ought not to think of taking the lead. Twice already has she attempted it, and no other State followed.

My opinion ever has been that the sole object of the North, in their crusade against Slavery, is to unite the non-slaveholding States, and *take the Federal Government out of the hands of the South, and enjoy its powers, spoils and offices. Beyond this they have no other purpose.* Ever since the election of Mr. JEFFERSON, the Southern States have had the administration of the Government. If the non-slaveholding States can be united in their elections, a transfer of the Federal Government must follow with all its power and patronage. And I do not believe that if a Black Republican were elected President of the United States, with a majority in both Houses of Congress, that *the Federal Government would be administered, in any material manner, otherwise than it has been for the last sixty years!* The policy of such an Administration would be, in all human probability, that of extreme caution towards the South.

The Legislature has passed resolutions in the House to send a Commissioner to Virginia to express our sympathy, and advise with her. I think such a mission rather in bad taste and Quixotic. The Virginia Legislature is in session, and will defend her honor and interests without the advice of South Carolina. I said to the House, on the passage of the resolutions, that it was like a neighbor going to a gentleman and telling him his honor was wounded, and he must resent it and fight. Very likely this officious neighbor might find himself kicked out of the house. The Commissioners sent by Virginia to South Carolina, in our nullification contest, was to keep South Carolina from fighting and tell her that her wounded honor did not require such a course.

The separate Court of Appeals is established. This is a great measure and a great victory, after eight years' hard fighting in the Legislature. Judge O'NEALL will be Chief Justice. DUNKIN, WARDLAW and JOHNSTON are spoken of as Associates. The business of the country will be dispatched, the Judges relieved in some measure, and our appeals better considered.

I have not time to speak further of our legislation.

B. F. P.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TAX RECEIPTS.—Until the 1st of next June, twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 1st of last September, will be required on taxes now remaining unpaid. After the time mentioned the Clerk of Arrears takes these unsettled accounts in charge. Since the 27th ult., the taxes paid in have amounted to $160,378 42, the interest on which sum has been $3,603 67, making a total during that period of $164,-982 09. The Croton arrears which have been paid in sum up $1,689 79. The total receipts so far, on the tax levy of 1859, including Croton arrears, is $8,439,-419 46, leaving $1,479,588 80 for collection.

SUICIDE.—PATRICK BROGAN, an Irishman 40 years of age, until recently the keeper of a porter-house at No. 31 Willett-street, on Saturday evening, while laboring under a fit of mental derangement, attempted self-destruction by cutting his throat with a razor. He did not accomplish his design, and his friends removed him to the New-York Hospital for surgical care. *Delirium tremens*, however, supervened, and he died on Monday night. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Dr. D. FRANCIS BACON, well known as a writer and lecturer, met with a serious accident on Monday evening. He had just come out of Thorp's Hotel and was crossing Broadway, when an omnibus which was dashing along at a reckless speed came upon him, knocked him down, bruised his face very severely, and broke his left arm. He immediately returned to his hotel, where his injuries received medical attention. The omnibus driver did not stop, and probably cannot be identified.

LECTURES TO-NIGHT.—Rev. Mr. CUYLER will illustrate the "Ups and Downs in Life" at the First Freewill Baptist Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, by a discussion of the romance in the lives of LOUIS PHILIPPE and LOUIS NAPOLEON. Rev. Dr. SCUDDER will give the second lecture of his Course, at the Cooper Institute.

HEALTH OF MR. WM. E. BURTON.—The rumor current yesterday of the death of Mr. BURTON was premature. He was still living last evening, but so greatly reduced that his demise was hourly expected. The change in the weather had affected his symptoms unfavorably.

DEATH OF A NOTED MEMBER OF THE BAR.—JOHN D. BURCHARD, Esq., late law partner of JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and formerly known as a member of the New-York Bar, died on Monday night of paralysis. His decease was suitably noticed in several of the Courts yesterday.

Fires.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Shortly after 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the building No. 395 Seventh-avenue, occupied by JAMES CONNELLY, dealer in old flour barrels. It originated in an explosion of gas, by which the gable-end of the building was forced out and thrown upon a small shanty occupied by a blacksmith. The building was completely demolished. Mrs. CONNELLY and a man and woman employed on the premises were severely burnt. The damage to the building was about $300. Said to be insured.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

The bells rung an alarm for the Fifth District yesterday morning, at 3½ o'clock, in consequence of a fire breaking out on the third floor of a tenement house, No. 184 Avenue A. The building was damaged to the extent of $300, and is insured in the United States Insurance Company. The furniture of the occupants was damaged to the extent of $50; not insured.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.

Patrolmen CARR and HERBERT, of the Sixth Precinct Police, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning extinguished a fire in a rag-picker's room, in the tenement house No. 142 Worth-street. The fire was evidently kindled by an incendiary, as a pile of rags was heaped up in the middle of the floor, and the doors were all well secured. Fire Marshal BAKER was investigating the case yesterday.

DEFECTIVE FURNACE FLUE.

A defect in a furnace flue occasioned a slight fire in the dwelling No. 18 West Thirty-fifth-street, about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning.

Police Reports.

AN ORIGINAL CONFIDENCE OPERATION.

Samuel Smith, an Englishman, who has acted as coachman in several of our respectable families, was taken as a prisoner to the Sixth Precinct Station-house yesterday, charged with having swindled Jane Jackson out of her trunk, which contained about sixty dollars worth of clothing. Directed by her advertisement for a situation, it is alleged that he went to the girl, represented himself as being from Flushing, and succeeded in effecting an engagement with her to meet him at the boat to go to his home, where she should be installed as laundress, cook and chambermaid. Jane kept her part of the engagement, and when she arrived at the dock met Mr. Smith, who persuaded her to take an urgent message for him to some business acquaintance. While she was gone her employer decamped with the property which she had left in his charge. She took the matter philosophically and inserted in the papers another advertisement for a place, which fortunately secured her another visit from Mr. Smith. The Police were called and the offender was immediately consigned to their care. He stated that he had been following up this mode of swindling for a month, and that during that time he had defrauded about forty girls, clearing altogether about $200. The only excuse he offered was that he could not raise money in any other way with which to pay his board and washing bills. Justice CONNOLLY committed him to the Tombs to answer a charge of constructive larceny.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

Herman Singer, a German lad, was apprehended, yesterday, as he was running off with a watch, worth $40, which Mr. Charles Henry Schadt averred had just been snatched from his pocket. Singer was taken before Justice BRENNAN, to whom he admitted that he had taken the property, but persistently denied any intention of stealing it. The prisoner was held for trial and the watch restored to Mr. Schadt.

REPLENISHING HIS WARDROBE.

Daniel Ryan was detected, yesterday, as he was carrying away from the room of Mr. Robert Ellis, a trunk containing clothing and other property. Officer Didway subsequently arrested Ryan, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him in default of $500 bail. A confederate of the prisoner succeeded in escaping.

A NEW-YORKER ABROAD.

The Boston police, on Monday, succeeded in arresting BARNARD LEVI, a Jew, who robbed his employer of $70 in this City last week, by breaking open the safe. He was yesterday brought to this City.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1860—SUPERVISOR STEWART ELECTED PRESIDENT—HIS SPEECH—THE STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED—THE CLAIM OF MACSPEDON AND BAKER.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P. M. yesterday, all the members present, except Supervisor CONNER.

Supervisor PURDY was called to the Chair, on motion of Supervisor TWEED, and the Board proceeded to ballot for a President.

Supervisor TWEED nominated Supervisor W. R. STEWART, and that gentleman was elected by the following vote: STEWART, 10; BLANK, 1.

Supervisors BLUNT and ROCHE were appointed a committee to conduct the President elect to the Chair.

Supervisor STEWART, before taking the Chair, addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In accepting the position of your presiding officer, to which I have been elected by your partiality and confidence, I desire to extend to you my sincere thanks, not only for the honor you have thus conferred on me, but for the unanimity with which you have been pleased to manifest your choice.

I am aware that I take upon myself highly responsible and most delicate duties, and I might well hesitate before entering on their discharge did I not feel assured that, with a firm determination on my part to perform those duties with my best judgment and the strictest impartiality, I could at all times rely on receiving your counsel, as well as obtain your aid in the preservation of order and the dispatch of the public business committed to our charge.

The powers and duties of Supervisors in all the counties of the State are, under our Constitution and Statutes, of a highly responsible nature, but the vast interests involved in the business appertaining to the Board of Supervisors for the City and County of New-York, increase greatly that responsibility with us.

The proper discharge of those various duties I need not say will demand a considerable portion of your time, and require the exercise of the greatest care.

I am sure, however, that your time will be cheerfully bestowed, and your duties performed, so that while the public interests shall be judiciously cared for, no unnecessary expenditure of the public money will be incurred.

It has been recently charged, however, by a high official, that under the construction this Board puts on its powers, it has become an institution combining both executive and legislative power to an extraordinary degree.

This Board, I believe, gentlemen, has, since its organization under the Act of 1857, performed all the duties (and none others) imposed on it by the Constitution and laws of the State. It possesses and exercises no other general powers than such as belong to the other Boards of Supervisors in the several counties of the State.

These powers are, to a certain extent, I admit, executive as well as legislative.

This may be an unusual practice in Municipal City Government, but not in County Government. The Supervisors of Counties have always exercised such powers to a greater or less degree, and even the Board of Supervisors, under the old organization, prior to 1857, possessed the same general, executive and legislative powers and acted on the same. The difference now is, that instead of those powers being exercised by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, they are placed in a Board composed of members elected by the people only for those particular duties—thus confining the Aldermen to their duties as members of the Common Council and the City Government; the Supervisors to those of the County Government.

The change has so far worked well. It has resulted in a separation of City and county accounts, which before were frequently complicated and confused, the City expenses being then often paid from county appropriations, and the county from the City appropriations. The confusion of these accounts has since been avoided by their separation. For this, credit is, no doubt, due to the promptness and care with which our present Comptroller has carried out the ordinance adopted by this Board establishing a Bureau for county expenses.

I may add, gentlemen, that no additional number of officers or further accommodations than are now afforded, will be required for this Bureau for many years.

Let us continue to fulfill faithfully the duties imposed upon us. We have still the public confidence, and so long as we endeavor to lighten the burdens of taxation by a just economy in the expenditure of the public moneys, and secure to the people a wholesome administration of our County Government, we will still receive their confidence and support.

A Republican President was chosen this year in accordance with the agreement entered into last year, when a Democratic President was elected.

Mr. Joseph B. Young was unanimously reëlected Clerk of the Board; Henry Mathews was reëlected Sergeant-at-Arms and Messenger.

On motion of Supervisor PURDY, the rules of the Board of 1859 were adopted as the rules of the present Board.

Supervisor BLUNT moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him that the Board was organized, and ready to receive any communication from him.

Supervisor PURDY opposed the motion. Such a courtesy had not been extended to Mayor Tiemann, and should not be extended to a man who had made such attacks on this Board as had been made by the present Mayor. There were insinuations in his message that were not founded on fact.

Supervisor KENNEDY did not believe in thus licking the hand that smote them, unless it was customary to appoint such a Committee to wait on the Mayor.

Supervisor BELL read from the minutes to prove that it was customary.

Supervisor BLUNT said it made no difference what the Mayor said about this Board. Its minutes showed the character of its transactions. It was due to the official station of the Mayor to appoint such Committee in accordance with usage.

Supervisor KENNEDY would withdraw his objections if such was the custom.

The motion was adopted, and Supervisors BLUNT and PURDY were appointed to wait upon the Mayor. They departed on their mission, and returned in a very few minutes, reporting that the Mayor said he had no communication to make.

Supervisor KENNEDY—He wanted to have nothing to say to you. Serve you right! [Laughter.]

On motion of Supervisor LITTLE, the report was accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

Supervisor KENNEDY thought the report should be entered at length on the minutes.

Supervisor PURDY said it would be too expensive to enter upon the minutes the lengthy communication of the distinguished personage.

The President announced the Standing Committees as follows:

Annual Taxes—Messrs. Purdy, Roche, Davis and Kennedy.

Civil Courts—Messrs. Bell, Kennedy, Conner and Blunt.

Criminal Courts and Police—Messrs. Little, Purdy, Davis and Roche.

County Offices—Messrs. Tweed, Little, Briggs and Weismann.

Printing and Stationery—Messrs. Blunt, Bell, Weismann and Briggs.

A communication was received from A. V. Stout, Esq., City Chamberlain, in reply to a resolution of inquiry passed by the Board some time since, stating that Messrs. McSpedon & Baker have not refunded the amount paid them by request of a majority of the members of the Board, on the certificate of the Commissioners of Record, and that he had taken no measures to compel them to do so, because he was awaiting the direction of the Board. Messrs. McSpedon & Baker bound themselves in the sum of $35,000 to prosecute their claim under their contract with the Commissioners of Record, amounting to $35,751 57, so that the constitutionality of the law under which the Commissioners were appointed might be tested, and upon this condition a part of their claim was paid to them by direction of the Supervisors, with the understanding that, if a decision was rendered in their (McSpedon & Baker's) favor, the rest of the claim should be paid them, and if not, what was already paid them should be refunded. The decision was against them. The subject was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

Supervisors TWEED and KENNEDY were appointed a Committee to superintend the fitting up of the Supervisors' Chamber for the Court of Appeals, if that Court shall accept the use of the apartment.

Supervisors PURDY and BLUNT were appointed a Committee to wait on the Mayor, and present him with a copy of the records of the Board for the last two years.

The Board adjourned to Monday, 2½ P. M.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

CONTRACTS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON—MEMBERS TO HAVE $250 A YEAR FOR CARRIAGE HIRE AND REFRESHMENTS.

The weekly report from the Institutions, to the Board of Governors yesterday, showed the number of persons remaining in them, Jan. 7, to have been 8,148, an increase of 166 as compared with the report of the previous week. When the Board of Governors met, the first proposition was to draw for seats. It was finally settled that members should be seated as during 1859. A requisition for one bale of blankets for the Institutions was granted, with the suggestion that it would be well to inquire what becomes of the old blankets.

A communication was received from the Warden of the Female Almshouse, stating that the building is in a dangerous condition, the tower having settled six inches. The communication was referred.

A communication was received from the Warden of the City Prison, giving information of a number of donations of books for the Prison Library, which appears to be rapidly increasing. The communication was received, and a resolution of thanks passed to the donors.

A communication was received proposing to exterminate the rats in the Institutions. After a remark from Governor DUGRO, to the effect that he had seen as many as sixty rats running about the Lunatic Asylum, and an expression of surprise that some of the inmates legs had not yet been eaten off, the communication was referred.

The report in favor of awarding the contracts for fresh beef and mutton for the Institutions was received. The contracts for mutton at $4 75 per hundred pounds, were confirmed; and the contracts for beef were referred back, with directions to the Committee to readvertise.

A resolution was adopted, making the Gardener at the Almshouse also Gardener at the Workhouse.

A resolution was adopted directing that a Committee of Three be appointed to prepare an act remodeling the government of the Almshouse Department—the act to be reported to the Board at a special meeting.

A resolution was offered, to the effect that all bills for carriage hire, wines, liquors and cigars ordered by members of the Board should be presented to the Board before payment.

Governor OLIVER proposed to strike out "wines, liquors and cigars," on the ground that they could not be ordered by members legally.

All Governor SMITH asked was that members should have the bills for wines, liquors and cigars ordered by them put down to their own account, and not to his. Orders for wines, liquors and cigars were given—had been given for a long time—and it was not known officially who ordered them.

Governor OLIVER said a resolution had been passed before, making it wrong for members to order wines, liquors and cigars; and, as that resolution had not, to his knowledge, been violated, therefore he did not see the necessity for the resolution proposed.

Governor BRUENINGHAUSEN moved to amend, by making it read that, "on and after this date, no bills for wines, liquors and cigars be received or paid by the Board."

Governor DUGRO thought it was mean to propose such a resolution. If his services were not worth what they cost for carriage-hire, wines, liquors, and cigars, he thought the public had better do without him. He had ridden in carriages, had drunk brandy and water, smoked cigars, and had taken his friends on the Island, but the expense to the public had never exceeded $500 a year, and he thought his services worth more than that.

Governor SMITH only desired to have the bills set down to those who ordered them.

Governor TOWNSEND moved that the subject be made the special order for Tuesday next. Lost.

Governor DUGRO moved that each member be authorized to spend $250 a year for carriage-hire, wines, liquors, cigars, and other refreshments. He supposed the people were aware that the Governors were obliged to go upon the Islands often, and that it was necessary to hire carriages; and it was in that belief that he made the motion.

Governor OLIVER moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Supplies, to examine and report a proper resolution. The motion was lost, and Governor DUGRO's motion was adopted by a vote of 6 to 4, and the Board adjourned.

EXCITEMENT IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Discussion of the Question of Cutting off the Contributions to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—The Decision Postponed.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of Plymouth Church, having under discussion the question as to whether the Church contributions to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions shall be continued, took place last evening, the large lecture room being quite filled. The proceedings were commenced with prayer.

Mr. H. C. BOWEN, the Chairman, stated the objects of the meeting, and in the absence of the Clerk, the pending question, to the best of his recollection.

After some discussion, and a variety of statements as to what constituted the pending question, the records were produced, and the Chairman decided as follows: "The amendment seems to be before us for consideration, that the collection for Home Missions be paid to the American Home Missionary Society, and that two collections for Foreign Missions shall be taken up during the month of October, the proceeds of one of which shall be paid to the American Missionary Association, Foreign Department, and the other to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions." This was the amendment to the original motion that the Church would not take up a collection for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Considerable discussion next ensued on a proposition to adjourn in accordance with an expressed wish of Mr. BEECHER to be present at the vote, he not being able to be present this evening. After several indecisive *viva voce* votes, the House refused to adjourn by a vote of 54 to 70.

The Chairman then announced that as Mr. HUTCHINSON had been in possession of the floor at the time of the last adjournment, he was entitled to proceed now, and that gentleman accordingly took the floor.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said they ought to have more knowledge with regard to the operations of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. BEECHER was perhaps justified in the course he had taken, but the Church was not properly informed on the question. They had heard long speeches against the American Board, and he wished to speak on the other side. He read a summary of the proceedings of the Board, showing that they had 26 missions and 170 missionaries. The total number of workers sent from this country was 399, and the total number of native laborers was 896. The Society had published during the last year 41,529,940 pages of matter. They had established 153 churches, 23,515 church members. There were added during the year past 1,000 members. They had 313 free schools, with 7,911 pupils, and in schools and seminaries, over 8,000 pupils. Their receipts were $350,915 last year.

Objections had been made that the American Board was in favor of Slavery, and the suspension of the Choctaw Mission, while the allowance to the missionaries was continued, was cited against them. It was charged that these missionaries had taught the right of Slavery, and because the allowance to them was kept up, an effort was made to deprive the Board of the support of this Church. He read the proceedings of the Choctaw Council, the objection being that there was a provision in the rules that neither a slave nor the child of a slave should be taught in the schools. But he claimed that the missionaries refused to obey this law, and demanded its repeal. No attempt had been made to enforce the law, and the course of the missionaries had not been affected by it. A resolution was adopted by the missionaries that the schools could not be carried on, under these laws, and sooner than enforce them, they would resign their positions. Slavery was denounced in the resolutions of the Board of Foreign Missions in 1845, at a meeting in Brooklyn, in a resolution which he read, showing how vigorous was their condemnation of the system, and the missionaries were authorized to deal with Slavery as with other moral evils, not, however, to meddle with political questions. The Choctaw Mission churches now contained only about 20 slaveholders and sixty slaves. None of the former or of the latter had been admitted since 1850. The missionaries would gladly do away with Slavery and slave labor were it not a painful necessity. The principles of the missionaries were avowedly adverse to the continuance of the system. They did their best to ameliorate the condition of the slave, and to teach the masters their duty. They had been denounced as Abolitionists, and slaveholders had left their churches on that charge. These were the men whose piety had been questioned.

Mr. TAPPAN rose to a question of order. He had not questioned that the missionaries thought they were right.

The Chair ruled that the speaker should proceed.

Mr. HUTCHINSON continued—He knew these missionaries had served the Board faithfully, and now that the missions had been abandoned by the Board, partly, the missionaries ought to have some remuneration for their long services in times past. He and others had confidence in the American Board. Even in Boston, where he thought the Anti-Slavery feeling was strong enough, the American Board was sustained, and last year there was contributed $30,823, being an increase of over $3,000 of the contribution of the previous year.

A VOICE—Was that for Foreign Missions alone?

Mr. HUTCHINSON replied that it was. They didn't mix up things in Boston. It didn't look as if the American Board was struggling. He thought it would result disastrously to the Church if the motion to withhold support to that Board should prevail. It would be a sad day for the Church. The ladies were in favor of the American Board. [Applause.] They would have a collection in some way. [Applause.] He would be one of ten to give $1,000 each for the support of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. [Applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD stated that the friends of the American Board had started this question with the design of crowding out the American Home Missionary Society.

Mr. BENEDICT (not ROBERT) said he was not in favor of Brother HUTCHINSON's ideas, and if he had been present at the last meeting he would have opposed them.

Mr. FITZGERALD reiterated his charge that the friends of the American Board, and not the rabid Anti-Slavery men, had started the discussion, and, continued he, "now you are begging for dear life." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. ROBERT BENEDICT related his version of the origin of the discussion. He stated that the American Missionary Association had refused to accept their half of the collection on the ground that there was some mistake. If either Association had attempted to crowd the other, the American Association had tried to crowd out the American Board. He did not think either party had a desire to crowd. Those who moved to exclude the American Board were no doubt actuated by pure motives. He had no fear of danger to the Church whatever might be the result. The majority had the undoubted right to say where the money, collected by the Plymouth Church, should go; but it could not say where individual money should go. [Applause.] They had heard fully the arguments in favor of the cutting off of supplies from the American Board, and, doubtless, more musty records would be produced. Possibly the record of the American Board was not so clear as he would wish on the subject of Slavery, but he would rather see one practical action than all the resolutions in the world. The field of the American Board, aside from the work in the Territories, was abroad, where it could not come in contact with American Slavery. No action could be pointed out abroad showing complicity with Slavery. This church had taken up a collection for the American Board for several years, and the gentlemen who now opposed the taking up of the collection made no demonstration then.

A MEMBER—The brother is mistaken.

Mr. BENEDICT—They made no distinct propositions. Now, the only action of the American Board with reference to Slavery has been the cutting off of the Choctaw Mission, which was a concession to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Churches. It was perhaps not the best course that could have been taken, but it was a concession to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Churches of the North. This was not the time to cut them off, when they had given a small advance in favor of freedom. Suppose an individual man had cut off part of his evil ways, had he not ought to be encouraged? Was it not the very time to attend to him? Would it not be a damage to him to break off fellowship with him? As for the American Board, it contained Anti-Slavery men. There was Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER—rather too strong, if anything. [Laughter.] There was Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN and Judge HORNBLOWER, of New-Jersey; Gov. FAIRBANKS, of Vermont. Why, nobody could be elected Governor of Vermont unless he was an Anti-Slavery man. [Applause.] He did not want to leave a shadow of chance for charging this Church with complicity with Slavery. If the American Board did not mend its ways, he would go for cutting off the collection. Were they to cut off the collection because the Board did not perform what was acknowledged to be an impossibility in discharging the Cherokee Mission.

Mr. TAPPAN—I only said they thought it was an impossibility.

Mr. BENEDICT continued at some length, defending the American Board, and urging the Church not to injure the cause of Missions by condemning it.

Deacon FANNING thought that it would injure the Church to make a denunciation of any one without cause. But he was more convinced than ever that the Board was Pro-Slavery since he had heard Brother HUTCHINSON's speech. It was admitted that they had no less than twenty church members who were slaveholders, and he didn't know how many slaves. It was a shame. Why didn't they make it a disciplinary offence?

Mr. ROBERT BENEDICT read the law, stating that the missionaries were made the exclusive judges of the qualifications of members. He thought that was, with the instructions to the missionaries, doing enough for Anti-Slavery.

Mr. FANNING reiterated his belief that slaveholding should be made a disciplinary offence.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON here yielded his right to speak for some member on the other side, saying he didn't want to take his scythe to go a mowing until he saw the grass grown. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCKAY here inquired whether the *Herald* Reporter was in the room?

The Chairman said it made no difference—they wanted freedom of reporting as well as freedom of speaking. [Applause.] The more reporters the better. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Provided they report the truth. The *Herald* report of the last meeting was a palpable misrepresentation of the proceedings.

Mr. MCKAY—The Reporter has no right to be a scoundrel—misrepresenting our proceedings.

CHAIRMAN—If reporters misrepresent us, that will remedy itself. We are not afraid that the reporting of anything that the Plymouth Church may say in a Christian manner will damage us. [Applause.]

Deacon CORNING said he supposed they were agreed with reference to Slavery, but to-night they were looking at the question of getting rid of that evil. Would they get rid of it by passing a resolution condemning the American Board? He thought not. It would be a wrong principle of action to pass a resolution with a snapper to it, "that if the American Board did not abolish Slavery the Plymouth Church would not take up a collection for them." If they told the North they would not help them, save their souls, if they did not abolish Slavery, how would that work? The truth was when they cut themselves loose from the American Board, they prevented themselves from doing good to them. The Board would take means of defence. He believed in staying in the Union, and in remedying the evils in it rather than going out. [Prolonged applause.] The fire-eaters of the South said they would leave the Union, if they could not have their own way, and the plan here proposed seemed like that. There would be no use in saying that they would have nothing to do with the American Board. They ought to help the Board and push them up to do what they could do, and what they ought to do. If he and Brother TAPPAN could have helped it, they would probably put a stop to paying the salaries to the missionaries—small as it was. But suppose he had a drunken clerk, would he not have a right to give him a few hundred dollars a year to help him do right? If that was a sin, he would do it any way. [Applause.] Didn't the world know that Plymouth Church was Anti-Slavery? Certainly; and it could gain nothing by trying to make a testimony on this question. He didn't believe in giving the brethren Anti-Slavery for every dish—breakfast, dinner and supper. They would get sick of it. [Laughter and applause.]

Deacon GARBUT wished to correct Mr. FITZGERALD as to the origin of the discussion. It appeared that Mr. BEECHER had not been informed that the last collection was to be divided between the two Societies, and the misunderstanding about that was the origin of the whole matter. Mr. BEECHER didn't believe that it was necessary now to convince the world that Plymouth Church was Anti-Slavery. If that wasn't known, it was too late to make it known. The tendency of the debate appeared to be to create a masterly inactivity with regard to missions in which the Saviour was their pioneer. If they expected to inaugurate any good that had not in it some evil, they would have to wait for the millenium. The question was narrowed down to the existence of the small Choctaw Mission. Were they to deny that there were good Christians in the South? If they were to wait to do good until they could strike hands with those who were perfectly pure, would they not have to wait until they got to the other side of Jordan. [Applause.] The use of Missions was a world history of good. Should they refuse to help the American Board because there were a few slaveholders in the Choctaw Mission, and one member of the Board in Richmond? He thought the pretext was flimsy. It savored of unchristianity. He thought it despicable to wrangle about so small a sum. The Church ought to give more for the Missions, whichever way it was given. But if the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was ruled out, he would not give one cent towards sustaining the Home Missionary Association. It appeared to him that there were some men whose occupation would be gone if it were not for Slavery. He didn't want to hear too much Anti-Slavery all the time. There were other objects worth living for. [Applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD said that his position had been misrepresented. The radical Anti-Slavery men had been charged with starting the discussion, and endeavoring to oust the American Board. If anybody was chargeable it was the Pro-Slavery men. [Laughter.] If so they could be called. [Laughter.]

A VOICE—Suppose we sing a hymn. [Laughter.]

Mr. BIGELOW said the simple point was, shall this Church, as a testifying church, take the ground that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are accomplices with Slavery? Are they *particeps criminis* with Slavery? How many brethren and sisters are prepared to take that ground against that body, that has done more for the good of the world than any other body. He did not think the charges against the American Board had been sustained. He did not think the Board had done wrong at all. [Applause.] He loved Brother TAPPAN, although he differed from him in this matter. When Paul stood on Mars Hill, in the midst of idolatry, did he charge the Armenians with being robbers and murderers? No. He complimented them rather than reproached them. The speaker believed that Southerners did not think slaveholding a sin. Was it the way to do them good by taking a club and trying to beat them into virtue? He hoped the American Board would not be charged with a responsibility for all the atrocities of Slavery. Was there one who could say the Board had not done the best it could under the circumstances. He had kindly feelings towards the American Missionary Association, although he believed they were a sectional body, although he believed they thought they were doing right.

Mr. RUBIN ROPES, so far as he was able to judge, thought that if the American Board was cut off it would be an unwise thing. A large minority would oppose it. Discord would be brought into the Church, and many would be prevented from giving anything to Missions. The Church had been united thus far, and ought to continue so. He thought that the speech of brother CORNING carried the true idea of the proper course for Plymouth Church to pursue.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON next took the floor, and sustained the assertion that the American Board had a direct complicity with Slavery. The American Board was a close corporation, different from the other Societies, and fifty years old. During that time the number had been increased to 208 members. The charter gave fifteen members at an annual meeting to act for the whole Society. No contributor could have a voice in the distribution of the funds. He had been told by Dr. CHEEVER that at the last meeting it had been said that "these fanatics could have their say, and they would be voted down." Dr. CHEEVER's resolution denouncing Slavery had been voted down, and he was the only member who had the character of an Anti-Slavery champion. It had been stated that too much of the money in the American Board was needed to carry on the machinery. One man had given five cents to the heathen, and five dollars to get it to them. [Laughter.] Mr. PELATIAH PERIT had said that the institution was too unwieldy. For himself, the speaker would say that the Board had a direct complicity with Slavery. This he proceeded to show by the records of the proceedings of the Board with regard to the education of slaveholders and slaves. Mr. HUTCHINSON had omitted to read the reason why the missionaries had refused to obey the law, and that reason was because "the teaching of slaves had never been practiced." [Applause.] He read an article from the *Missionary Herald*, showing that the Board's operation had decreased the extent of Slavery in the Choctaw Territory.

The missionaries had great power over the Cherokees, just as much as Dr. LIVINGSTONE had in preaching the whole Gospel, Anti-Slavery and all, to the Africans. He read from the annual report of the Board an estimate that there were nearly 1,500 slaves in the Cherokee Nation. The Legislation of the territory did not allow slaves or slave children. Mr. TREAT, the Secretary, had said the "influence of the missions was much lessened by the existence of Slavery;" that the missionaries did not exercise any influence against Slavery;" that the "missionaries had not considered slaveholding as inconsistent with church membership." Little had been said calling into question "the justice of the system;" "the hiring and purchase of slave labor by the missionaries was defended as inevitable." The apology was that the condition of the slave was made no worse. Was not this complicity with Slavery? They even went so far as to defend the separation of children from their parents, and stated that it was impossible to make it a disciplinable offence. The facts were the argument. [Applause.] Every missionary had signed the document, from which he quoted in 1848. Rev. Mr. WOOSTER himself had written the sentence that the selling of children was not a disciplinary offence.

Mr. HUTCHINSON remarked that all this occurred in 1848. All that had been corrected. The Board had been progressing.

A VOICE—"Which way?" [Laughter.]

Mr. TILTON continued. The Board had pursued an aggressive Christianity, and had denounced polygamy, and refused to receive converts among the Zooloos, in the south of Africa, who had more than one wife. But polygamy was not a national question, like Slavery at home. The American Board was responsible for teaching the Indians that they could buy their laborers and still sit at the communion table, and be recommended to the Board at Boston as Christian men. That made the Board responsible for the existence of Slavery in the Cherokee Nation. There would be soon an application for the admission of Indian Territory as a State—and as a Slave State too, because the Missionaries of the American Board had failed to teach the Indians that it was wrong to buy and sell women and children. [Applause.] He wanted to stop agitation by cutting off the possibility of nurturing another slave State. The Bible said, "If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee." That was the principle that was to be carried out in the cutting off of the American Board. Although the Board had done much good all over the world, it should not be upheld in its sustenance of American Slavery. If this Church in testifying to the truth, were to be burned down, and its members imprisoned, that would be its triumph. [Applause.] That would not be its disaster, for the truth would be upheld. "A city set on a hill could not be hid," and what would be said when it was shown that this Church had for three nights discussed the question of striking hands with the men who believed in selling men, women and children and crucifying Christ afresh? [Applause.]

Mr. SPENCER claimed to be a conservative, although it was considered outside that a conservative in Plymouth Church was a curiosity. [Laughter and applause.] He thought it would be inexpedient to censure the American Board. No man believed that the sentiment of that Board was Pro-Slavery. Their errors had been of the head, and not of the heart. He thought that Christ was conservative, and that he would censure any rabid or too violent course which might uproot the good in destroying the evil. [Applause.] When the hot-headed disciples, of which they had representatives in these days, undertook to cut off the ears of the offender, Christ had said, "Put up the sword." Plymouth Church could, in his opinion, afford to stand on the conservative ground of supporting the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission. [Applause.]

A gentleman who announced his name as Mr. DIBBLE, though not a member of the Church, was here allowed to speak.

Mr. DIBBLE proceeded at some length to state his conviction that the American Board had done much good, and he thought the contributions ought to be continued until the evil overbalanced the good. Hadn't the American Board done right in the main? He wanted to know where the Choctaw missionaries were educated?

Mr. TILTON said they were educated at the North, the more to their shame. [Applause.]

Mr. DIBBLE proceeded to say that he thought Mr. TILTON or anybody else would do as the missionaries had done. [Applause.]

This gentleman was called to order by the Chair, and finally sat down, saying that from the spirit exhibited, he doubted whether he should ever become a member of the Church.

Mr. BLISS said they were willing to hear facts, but not personal statements of feeling. They had offered to the Secretary of the American Board the opportunity to come here and sustain the Board, but the offer had not been accepted.

After some desultory debate, the meeting adjourned at about 11 A. M., after a session of three hours and a-half, to Monday evening next at 7½.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana—E. E. Patterson, Capt. Herriman, E. M. Johns, M. Lewis, P. Alcantaid, V. Salazar, G. Goulding, W. W. Wilmot, M. Johnston, H. Denny, Miss E. Herring.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 52 | Moon sets.... 8 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 48 | Gov. Island 10 37 | Hell Gate.... 11 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Ship Isaac Bell, Johnson, Havre, ——.

Barks Reindeer, Laufain, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Sons Nord America, (Brem.,) Fredericks, Charleston.

Brigs A. R. Roberts, Colson, Aspinwall, Peck & Church; War Eagle, Williams, Philadelphia, Delafield, Wilson & Co.

Schrs. W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Jonathan May, Cobb Cardenas, C. H. Pierson; Wm. Hone, Scott, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Granite State, Hallet, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Geo. Darley, Rogers, Charleston, D. C Murray; Isabella, Franklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M., during a dense fog, went ashore on Naushon Island, and the following morning floated off without any assistance. She has received no damage, and will leave to-morrow at her usual hour.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Jan. 10, 2 A. M., passed steamship Nashville, hence.

Steamship Quaker City, Schufeldt, Havana Jan. 5, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamship Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Hotspur, Potter, Canton 112 ds., with teas, &c., to Francis Hathaway & Co. Was towed into Quarantine this P. M. by steamtug Achilles.

Ship Jas. W. Fanning, Briggs, Galveston 19 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Mountain Eagle, Fuller, Campeachy, Mex., Dec. 12, with logwood and pepper to Yates & Porterfield. Left no American vessels.

Bark Gen. Green, Atwell, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to Hennings & Gosling.

Brig Ceres, (Dutch,) Menedyke, Lisbon 14 ds., with wine, fruit, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has experienced heavy gales from N. W.

Brig Caroline, Norton, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Brig Icarian, Wright, Barbados 20 ds., with metal, &c., to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven.

Schr. Fanny Wicks, Havre Dec 4, with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales since Dec. 20. Dec. 19, lat. 38 15, lon. 50 38, was in co. with Brem. bark Thracaty, from Havre Dec. 2, for New-York. Jan. 1, two boxes of phosphorus took fire on deck; threw them overboard.

Schr. Mary E. Parmerle, Gaston, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton and naval stores to J. G. Williams & Co.

Schr. A. J. De Rosset, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Jonas Smith & Co.

SAILED—Ship Harvest Queen, for Liverpool; bark Cuba, (Brem.,) for do.

WIND—During the day from S. W., with a heavy fog at sunset.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 10, sunset.—Wind light, S. W. Weather, a dense fog.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 10, sunset.—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light, S. W. Weather thick.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 10, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Ship Harvest Queen, for Liverpool, passed down at 12:15 P. M., in tow. Wind light, N. W. Weather very foggy.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Arr. barks Stone, Marstens, New-Orleans; Modena, Ryder, Charleston; Fernandina, Gorham, Messina; Harvest, Hammond, Savannah; schr. Wm. Allen, May, Charleston. Below, brig Santiago, Bagley, Aux Cayes.

NEWPORT, Jan. 10.—Arr. schrs. Seguin, Elliott, Wilmington, N. C., for Boston; N. and D. Scudder, Smith, Boston for Tangier; Maggie Bell, Gilkey, New-Bedford for Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—The screw-steamship Huntsville, of Cromwell's Line, from New-York, arr. on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 8.